Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1861. NUMBER 163.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

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"CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1861.

A CRISIS IN EARNEST.

The President yesterday sent a message to Congress recommending additional legislation to enable him to suppress rebellion, or otherwise to give peace to the country. He declares it to be his purpose to collect the revenue and protect the public property with the armed and naval forces of the United States.

It is rumored in Washington that the Charleston rebels have fired upon the steamer Star of the West, and that Major Anderson *has commenced throwing shells into the city.* The rumor is not traced to any reliable source, and is probably untrue, but the state of facts presented is by no means impossible. It is not unlikely that the report has been started by the rebels themselves to inflame the seceding conventions of other States to precipitate action.

It is also rumored that Senators Toombs and Wigfall are to be arrested for participation in the conspiracy to seize the Government property.

The Hon. John A. Dix of New York, the present Postmaster of the city, has been tendered a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Dix, being a man of property, and therefore having something at stake in the revolution, is quite likely to be a Union man.

SENATOR TRUMBULL.

Judge Trumbull was yesterday re-elected Senator of the United States from Illinois for the term of six years. The account of the proceeding will be found elsewhere in this paper. Our readers are aware that the recent political conflict in this State was intensified to a degree hitherto unknown, by the efforts of the Republicans to return their faithful and honored champion to the place which he has so nobly filled, and of the Democrats to oust him therefrom. The result is known, and the country will rejoice with us in view of the consummation. Judge Trumbull holds a place in the esteem of his peers and the confidence of the Republican party of the nation second to that of no Senator whomsoever. In debate his logic commands the admiration of the shrewdest minds; in council his judgment is deferred to by the most sagacious; and in the social circle his friends proclaim him the upright citizen and honest man. Illinois has done herself distinguished honor in conferring fresh honors on Lyman Trumbull.

UNION MEETING.

It will be seen by the call published in another column that the Union meeting referred to in our issue of yesterday will be held at Metropolitan Hall on Monday evening next—Mr. Wells having gratuitously tendered it for that purpose. We can add nothing to the strength and respectability of the numerous names attached to the call. They give the assurance that there will be a demonstration worthy of Chicago, and worthy of the Union which they are ready to maintain and defend.

MR. SEWARD.

It is now definitely announced that Mr. Seward has been tendered the Department of State in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. This announcement will surprise none except those who supposed the distinguished Senator from New York would prefer the Mission to the Court of St. James—it having been understood that any place in the gift of the President elect, which his friends might desire, would be cheerfully conceded.

MISSISSIPPI OUT.

The Ordinance of Secession was passed yesterday by the Mississippi Convention—ayes 84, noes 15. A rehash of the South Carolina jubilation followed.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 9, 1861.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

The day for which the Republicans of Illinois have looked with zeal equal to that which animated them in their fight for Lincoln, was consummated to-day. Lyman Trumbull, that able, ever-ready, unflinching statesman and patriot, whom we hope Illinois will continue to honor, was re-elected Senator of the United States for six years from the fourth of March next. It was a bitter dose for the Democracy. They fought against it in the canvass and at the polls with a desperation akin to despair. They have, since the Legislature assembled, hunted for some possible method of defeat, threatening, meanwhile, desperate things if it was forced upon them. But compelled at last to take it, they came up like men and played their part as cheerfully and as gracefully as if they were not indebted to him for the severest blows that were ever dealt to the pro-slavery party in the State.

The House, after agreeing to the Senate resolution, adjourned to half past one. Long before that hour the Hall began to fill up, and at two o'clock, the time named for the joint session, the Senators with difficulty forced their way to their seats. The State officers, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and many of the leading men of the State, were assembled on the floor to see what would be done. Just before the proceedings began, Abraham Lincoln, who two years ago in that place had given up senatorial honors almost within his grasp that Trumbull might be sure of beating his proslavery opponent, came in through the way which the people gladly opened for him, and took a seat beside Judge Caton, near the Speaker's desk. A murmur of applause ran through the crowd as he appeared, but it was instantly suppressed by the Speaker's gavil, and the voting begun. The venerable and excellent Cyrus Edwards of Madison county nominated Mr. Trumbull, and Mr. Green of [illegible] named as the Democratic candidate [illegible] Marshall of Hamilton. There was but one ballot. Every member was in his seat, and 100 votes were cast. For Trumbull, 54; for Marshall, 46. The announcement of the vote was the signal for an outburst of applause, which the Speaker checked as promptly as possible, and the joint session broke up. The Houses then adjourned. A national salute, a general but quiet Republican jubilee, were the only evidences of a notable event. This being disposed of, the partisan work is nearly done, and now the real business of the session will begin.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate this morning Mr. Ogden introduced a bill forbidding masters in chancery to issue injunctions to restrain the Auditor from closing up delinquent banks, and also restricting judges in the exercise of their power to enjoin in like cases. The bill provides that any Notary in the State may protest bank bills. This is important, but is only a part only of the bank legislation required. It will be incorporated among the other amendments to the Bank Law in one bill.

Mr. Mack of Kankakee introduced a bill for creating a single class of inscribed bonds to cover the indebtedness of the State and provide for the payment of the semi-annual interest and for transfers of coin to New York. It is a necessary measure which all men who have anything to do with any of the dozen or more varieties of Illinois bonds would be glad to see become a law.

Mr. Mack—A bill for creating a sinking fund for the payment of the State debt out of the proceeds of the seven per cent. of gross earnings paid into the treasury by the Central Railroad. [illegible]

[illegible] these point to a necessary reform in the [illegible] of managing the public burden, and [illegible] be received with favor.

POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Higbee (Douglas man of Pike) presented a string of whereases and resolutions as long as a bill in Chancery, which were read and laid over under the rule. The preamble asserts Republican responsibility for the present trouble in national affairs and carries the assertion through a variety of counts, the truth of which Mr. Higbee would be puzzled to establish. The resolutions are less objectionable. They deny the right of a State to secede, and maintain that the Union shall be preserved. Pretty good talk for the emergency.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

In the House Mr. Church of McHenry introduced a bill to pay the contingent expenses of the last Legislature—a bill which did not pass when the Democrats were left with their Apportionment Act but without a quorum. It was put through to-day at the highest rate of legislative speed, greatly to the relief the clerks, door keepers, pages, porters and others who will get the money.

THE M'DONOUGH ELECTION CASE.

Mr. McCandless, the Republican Representative from McDonough, who was defrauded of his certificate by the county officers who rejected a poll-book from a Republican township, appeared in the House with evidence of his election. His competitor, after receiving the certificate, had resigned. Mr. Scammon cited the case of Singleton & Hambaugh, coming up from Brown Co. in 1848, in which Singleton held the certificate, but Hambaugh had a majority of the votes. In that case, also, the holder of the certificate resigned, and Hambaugh was permitted to take his seat. The precedent prevailed, and without further contest McCandless was sworn—no objection being made by the Democrats. Thus that troublesome affair, of which the Democracy of McDonough ought to be heartily ashamed, was happily settled.

RESPECT TO THE LATE GOV. BISSELL.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution of respect for the memory of the late Governor Bissell, and ordered the customary badge of mourning to be worn for thirty days.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

A message from the Governor was received and read—that part which refers to national affairs being referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Its doctrines are only the reflex of the opinion of every sound Republican in the land.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Remains of the Compromises—The Border State Caucus—Reign of Terror in Charleston.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1861.

During the last two days the quack doctors have been vigorously dosing the body politic with compromise pills. But they don't lie on the stomach—the patient throws them all up. There are now three propositions before Congress, viz: Crittenden's Slave Code scheme, the Border State Missouri Compromise reenactment, and the Rice-Seward plan. The two former require a change of the Constitution—the latter does not. The Adams proposition before the committee of "thirty and three" may be considered as dead, not being acceptable to either side, for the reason that it is only a partial settlement of the Territorial question.

The Crittenden scheme, which is similar to Douglas's precious budget, provides that all North America south of 36:30 shall be dedicated to slavery. It asks not only for a Federal Slave Code, but a *Constitutional* Slave Code, to establish, protect and perpetuate the curse of human servitude upon all free territory unfortunate enough to lie south of 36:30. This old satrap of the oligarchy is stunning the ear of Congress and the country with his infamous proposal to commit a rape on the Constitution.

He proposes to insert half a dozen pro-slavery provisions in that sacred instrument. "Cursed be he that removeth the ancient landmarks. By christening his foul scheme "a re-enactment of the Missouri Compromise," and causing it to be so telegraphed, and described by letter-writers, many people have been deceived in relation to its true character. The principle of the Missouri Compromise was to ordain that all territory North of 36-30 should be forever free, while the condition of the territory South of that line should remain undecided, an open question for the inhabitants that might occupy it, to settle for themselves. In other words, it applied the Republican doctrine of freedom to the North part, and Squatter Sovereignty to the South part.

The second scheme is that hatched out by the Border State Committee, consisting of one member from each of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Arkansas and Tennessee, from the South, and New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. McClernand represented Illinois. The States of New York, Wisconsin and Michigan were left out, for what reason, when Arkansas and North Carolina and Tennessee were included, is hard to conceive, unless it was for the purpose of giving the slave-holders control of the committee. After several meetings this committee agreed upon an adjustment of pending difficulties by inserting the seven following amendments in the Constitution:

1. Declaring all Personal Liberty bills null and void.
2. A more stringent Fugitive Slave law, giving compensation to owners for escaping slaves; preventing kidnapping, equalizing Commissioners' fees, trial at place of escape, &c.
3. That the Constitution be so amended as to prohibit any interference with slavery in any of the States where it now exists.
4. That Congress shall not abolish slavery in the Southern dockyards, arsenals, &c., nor in the District of Columbia *without the consent of Maryland* and the consent of the inhabitants of the District, nor without compensation.
5. That Congress shall not interfere with the Inter-State slave trade.
6. That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade.
7. That the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes shall be run through all the existing territory of the United States; that in all north of that line slavery shall be prohibited, and that south of that line *neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature* shall hereafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting or in any manner interfering with African slavery, and that when any Territory containing a sufficient population for one member of Congress in any area of 60,000 square miles shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted, with or without slavery, as its constitution may determine.

The chief plank in this platform of adjustment is the 7th. It differs from Crittenden's project which is to establish and protect slavery south of 36 deg. 30 min. of latitude, and from the Missouri adjustment, which left the condition of the Territory entirely an open question for the squatters to decide. This scheme ties the hands of Congress and of the people of the Territories, and leaves the slave holder to take his chances under some future Supreme Court decision, as the Dred Scott dictum could hardly apply after the proposed amendments to the Constitution are made. The proposition of the Border Committee is therefore much better than Crittenden's, and worse than the old Missouri Compromise. The Republican House members held a caucus on Saturday afternoon, and among other things that came before it was the Border Committees' Compromise, presented and advocated by Hale of Pennsylvania. He said he believed that a majority of the members representing the border Slave States, would accept the proposition if the Constitution was so amended. He went on to argue it. Nixon of N. J., another of the Border Committee, sustained it, contending that if adopted it would save the border Slave States from seceding from the Union.

Sherman of Ohio, and Vandever of Iowa, both members of the Committee that cooked it up, said they had opposed it, on the ground that they would not consent to tinkering with the Constitution and teaching the country to regard it as a piece of parchment to be changed with every ebullition of partisan passion that swept across the country.

All substantial grievances can be remedied by the Constitution *as it is.* Sherman was also opposed to making the abolition of slavery in this District contingent upon the will of Maryland. What business had she with it, while the District was the property of the United States? While he did not wish to abolish it now, he was opposed to yielding up the right of Congress to do so at any future period.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, expressed himself decidedly opposed to all compromises which looked to a change of the Constitution and a surrender of principle. He asked what better platform the North or the South could have to stand upon than the Union, the Constitution and the laws? The Republican party has elected a President in accordance with the forms of the Constitution, and is entitled to fair play. If his administration of the government is resisted by those opposed to Mr. Lincoln, the crime will be theirs. When the Republicans took their position, before the election, they knew they would have to meet this state of things, and now they should not put the burden upon posterity.

Messrs. Stevens of Pennsylvania, and Case of Indiana, opposed all compromises that proposed to knock holes in the Constitution to be filled with pro-slavery mortar, in speeches couched in unmistakeable language.

Mr. Pettit of Indiana, from the sub-committee of border States, said he had opposed all the propositions in that committee except the one proposed by Mr. Hale, upon which he did not vote. He defended the border States for their efforts to arrange matters.

Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois, speaking of the malcontents of the Slave States, and the proposed compromise of dividing the Territory between freedom and slavery to the Pacific, said, "There never was a more causeless revolt since Lucifer led his cohorts of apostate angels against the throne of God, but I never heard that the Almighty proposed to compromise the matter by allowing the rebels to kindle the fires of hell south of the celestial meridian of thirty-six thirty."

Cheers and applause followed this outburst. John Hickman said that no man who understood the nature of the slave power had any reason to suppose that the Oligarchy would surrender the power they had so long wielded without a fierce struggle. Perhaps blood would flow, and civil war ensue; but popular rights never gained a triumph over tyranny and aristocracy save at the point of the bayonet. The tree of Liberty had to be often watered with blood. But he believed that the friends of the Union and the Constitution were strong enough and patriotic enough the preserve both. The strength of the slave power for physical conflict had been greatly overrated. The single State of Pennsylvania could keep in the field a larger army and for a longer time than the whole slave power. The Cotton States were barely able to preserve their own domestic peace, and could scarcely dare send abroad a regiment of men.

Various other gentlemen participated in the discussion. Stanton of Ohio, as usual, was for backing down. Pettit of Indiana squinted in the direction. Without taking a vote on any of the propositions, the caucus adjourned *sine die.* Strict secrecy was enjoined on all the members; but some how the proceedings all leaked out and have been telegraphed to the New York papers.

Among other things done in caucus was the adoption of a resolution requiring the member of each delegation to see that the absentees were recalled. Some twenty Republican members are out of the city, which places it in the power of the disunionists to leave the House without a working quorum whenever they please, on the attempted passage of any measure which they oppose. It is now known to be a part of the programme of the slaveholders to defeat the passage of the Army and Navy appropriation bills, and any modification of the tariff designed to replenish the Treasury. The plan is to embarrass Lincoln, by leaving him without a dollar at his command to carry on the Government, when he assumes the reins of Administration. Cobb cleaned out the Treasury, Floyd disarmed the North and supplied the traitors with abundance of arms and munitions of war. And now it remains to cripple the army and navy so that they cannot strike a blow for the preservation of the Union.

But I am forgetting the third of the Compromise schemes. It is called the Rice-Seward proposition. Senator Rice offered a resolution in the Committee of Thirteen for Congress to pass an enabling act, organizing all the Territories into two States, one below the line of 37 degrees, embracing New Mexico and Arizona, and the other all the remaining territory, and admit them into the Union with whatever constitution, free or slave, the people thereof might frame, with the further provision that new States might be framed out of any portion of these two States, containing a sufficient population for one member of Congress, on an area of not less than 60,000 square miles. Seward moved as an amendment that Kansas should be immediately admitted, on her present application. To this the fire-eaters objected, and the Committee failed to adopt the Compromise.

The superiority of this project over either of the others, or, indeed, any yet offered, is manifest. 1st. It requires no amendment of the Constitution. 2d. It removes the whole territorial bone of contention out of Congress. 3d. It does not violate the principles of the Republican party as laid down in the Chicago platform. 4th. It would settle the slavery question, so far as that can be done by any Congressional action. 5th. All reasonable men in the North would say that it was all the concession the free States can possibly make, without a violation of principle and surrender of rights. The chief objection to it is that it rekindles the fires of the Kansas conflict in the other Territories.

But, on the other hand, the slave holders are not likely to accept it, even though the Republicans should consent to present it as a peace offering. They demand an unequivocal recognition of slavery in all territory, at least south of a fixed line, and changes of the Constitution giving slavery special and inadmissable privileges. Hence all this compromise patch-work is likely to come to nought.

We have reports from Charleston by travelers which indicate the existence of much distress there. The troops who have volunteered and presented themselves for service are camped in unhealthy locations, and, in consequence of rain, swamps and miasma, are suffering from disease. No vessels loading, no business doing, women weeping, and men overcome by sickness, and the city in the hands of a mob, is the bulletin travellers present of the condition of things at the present time in Charleston. The Secession Convention has adjourned, leaving matters in a deplorable condition. The Postmasters still hold on to their offices. Col. Huger writes to the Postmaster General that he considers himself responsible to the United States for the revenues of his office, and that he will pay over all surplus on the order of the Federal Government. After all, the nation of South Carolina is unwilling to do without Uncle Sam's mails.

The following are the conquests achieved by South Carolina within the last ten days:

1st. Castle Pinckney taken by storm.
2d. Fort Moultrie captured.
3d. The U. S. Arsenal in Charleston seized.
4th. The U. S. Custom House and Post Office in Charleston seized.
5th. The U. S. revenue cutter brig Aiken taken.
6th. New fortifications raised on Sullivan's Island and Johnson's Island.
7th. Major Anderson beleaguered in Fort Sumter.
8th. One thousand negro slaves brought into service [illegible] to capture Major Anderson.
9th. The commander of the slaver Bonita taken violently from the custody of the authority of the United States.

To this we may add the seizure of the United States forts in Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

Is this "peaceful, constitutional secession?" Or is it ARMED REBELLION AND OPEN WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES?

The wind at the White House is still blowing from the *North,* and if it keeps on will soon increase to a gale. Lively times ahead. The fire-eaters look depressed; their feathers are badly draggled. CHICAGO.

The Bryan Hall Meeting—How it is Construed by the Democracy.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I have seen in your paper several letters from gentlemen of the Republican party who took part in the Union meeting of last Saturday night, in which they construe, and in some measure qualify the meaning of some of the resolutions that were adopted on that occasion. I learn that other leading Republicans, who were quite prominent in getting up the meeting, repudiate those resolutions, and are urging a call for another meeting, to express their opposition to them.

Under these circumstances, I desire to say a word in reference to the position of myself and some other Democrats, with whose views I am acquainted, who participated in the meeting.

The resolutions, as passed, contained expressions objectionable to us, but we were willing to take them, because they appeared on the whole to favor the adjustment of the serious troubles which now threaten the country, by concession and compromise; because they declared feelings of affection and good will towards our brethren of the South; and because they pledged their supporters to the exhaustion of all peaceful means of settlement, before a resort to forcible measures should be countenanced.

We did not take them with the understanding that they were to yield to the creed of the Republican party, but with the understanding that in case of conflict partyism was to yield to patriotism. The only reservation was that no one would be hold bound to support concessions, or to do any other act, which in view of all his duties, he could not reconcile to his conscience or his honor.

I would, therefore, for myself and Democratic friends, protest against the attempt to couple in any way the declarations of that meeting with the platform or so-called principles of the Republican party or any other party, except to show that that platform and those so-called principles must be abandoned when they are found to conflict with duty to God and our fellow men.

Neither do we consider ourselves committed to the policy of making war for vengeance or destruction, but only in the event that it shall appear at the time to be required by the Constitution, and conservative of the Constitution, the Union of the States, and the general welfare.

In the words of Judge Douglas, in his recent great speech, "While we affirm that the Constitution was intended to form a perpetual Union—while (we) affirm the right to use all lawful means to enforce the laws—yet we) will not meditate war nor tolerate the idea, until after every effort at adjustment has been tried and failed."

Although most of the Republican papers and many of their leaders in this locality have declared against concession, I trust that the conservative masses of that party will continue disposed to make "great concessions," and despising party drill in this time of public danger, will stand firmly by the Democracy in their patriotic efforts to restore peace to the country. Yours respectfully,
S. S. HAYES.

CHICAGO, January 9th, 1860.

THE CITY.

LAW NOTICE—COLLECTIONS.—To merchants and the public we refer the card of S. N. Aldrich, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, St. Louis.

STARRING IT TO SOME PURPOSE.—The Webb sisters have, during their present engagement at McVickers, played to three houses, the aggregate receipts of which amounted to nearly $3,000.

TREASURE TROVE.—Owners are wanted for the following property at the City Marshal's office: A red and black table cover; a black cloth overcoat; two black cloth frock coats; a coarse pilot cloth overcoat, and a dagger.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was clear cold winter, with every sign of thaw frozen out. The sleighing is rather thin, but the skaters' high carnival is just now. Such ice has not been before seen.

LECTURES ON LONDON.—As already noticed by us John B. Gough, by universal request, will repeat his two lectures on "London," Friday and Saturday evenings, January 11th and 12th.

THE HEART OF THE ANDES.—Our citizens will be glad to learn that Church's world famous picture, "*The Heart of the Andes,*" has arrived and will shortly be on exhibition in this city.

STOLEN HARNESS.—A short time ago officer Douglas arrested two colored men having harness supposed to be stolen. They are still in jail, and the property has been identified as stolen from Mr. Tobey at No. 68 Wells street.

GOOD FOR HIM.—We are glad to learn that the net proceeds of the Benefit to Chief Engineer Harris, on Monday evening, amounted to something like $800. The Webb sisters very generously charged nothing for their services on that evening.

A FOUNDLING.—A few mornings since a healthy and plump infant, apparently about a month old, was found exposed on the ice at the foot of Randolph street. It was picked up by a laborer, and Col. Matt Conley, who was passing in a sleigh, took the unfortunate little one to Mercy Hospital, where it has been kindly taken care of.

LARCENY OF ROBES.—Two men, Adolph Peters and Thomas Walsh, have been held to bail in $300 each, for stealing two buffalo robes a few days since from a farmer named George J. Lintz, living at Palos. The robes were taken from the farmer's wagon while standing before the Wheeling House, on West Lake street.

DECEASED.—Two well known individuals and citizens have recently deceased. Lavinia the pawnbroker, and John Rollins, a prominent colored man. The former's life, could it be written, would give some startling incidents. The funeral of Mr. Rollins was attended on Tuesday, from Quinn's Chapel on Jackson street, by a large concourse of our people of color.

A DOUBLE CATASTROPHE.—A double accident at the corner of an elderly Kane county farmer, at the corner of South Clark and Water streets, yesterday morning. Slipping upon the crosswalk, a rapidly driven hack passed over his foot, and before he could recover himself, he was run over by a dray in the employ of Little & Co. By this second misadventure he was severely bruised. Drivers must be careful, and pedestrians even more so in these slippery times.

OUR NEWS MEN.—In recent references to the news trade, had we then thought of going through the list, we should assuredly have mentioned Messrs. Bamford & Baldwin, known to all readers of the TRIBUNE on the line of the Michigan Central, Chicago & Milwaukee, Milwaukee & Mississippi, and other Wisconsin roads. They are prompt, reliable, understand their business fully, and are an indispensable medium between newspaper publishers and newspaper readers.

Y. M. A. LECTURE.—Prof. Youmans, of whom Henry Ward Beecher said "that he surpassed all men he ever heard in popularising science," and whose beautiful lecture on the Masquerade of the Elements, last winter, our citizens remember with interest and pleasure, lectures before the Young Men's Association this evening, and we speak the minds of all who have ever listened to Prof. Youmans, when we predict that this lecture will be one of the richest intellectual treats of the season.

DISCHARGED ON HABEAS CORPUS.—Yesterday a man named Lightbody who has been in jail for some time to answer to a charge of passing counterfeit money, was brought before Judge Manierre on *habeas corpus* and discharged, on the ground of being not only Lightbody but light-headed, in other words daft, and so hardly responsible for the quality of the bills he passed. It takes a clear head to go safely in the present condition of our banks.

AN INFAMOUS CRIME.—On Tuesday a gentleman named Ballantyne, residing in the Western suburbs of the city, sent to his house a load of hay. The teamster went to the premises and commenced putting his load in the barn. While so doing he called to the female domestic, whom he saw crossing the yard, to come to his assistance a moment. She went and immediately on entering the barn was seized by the wretch, who stifled her cries while he made her the victim of his fiendish purposes. The poor girl ran from the barn and gave the alarm, but the wretch fled and has not yet been arrested, though the officers are in search of him.

SOUTH SIDE SKATING POND.—The private skating pond on Michigan Avenue was crowded last evening with a merry throng of fleeting forms gliding over its frozen surface. Ladies with skating caps and in riding hoods; ladies in bonnets and ladies in "clouds"—ladies in hoops and ladies without them—ladies in short skirts and ladies in long ones which were ever in the way—ladies in Balmorals and ladies in needle-work; young ladies and married women—little girls and their mammas; ladies in skating costume and ladies in every day attire—ladies who could skate and others who were learning; ladies with a gentleman escort and ladies "going it alone," together with numerous gentlemen, but all on skates were constantly flitting by.

Day by day is this now fashionable amusement becoming more popular, and the gentlemen who originated the different clubs are entitled to all praise for the successful manner in which they have carried out their enterprise. As the ice yesterday was rough, the pond will be flooded to-day, and should the present cold weather continue will be in fine skating order to-morrow evening.

MOVEMENT OF U. S. TROOPS.

Ft. Leavenworth to Baltimore.

TWENTY-TWO CAR LOADS OF MILITARY.

Their Trip Across Missouri.

LIST OF COMPANIES AND OFFICERS.

Their Change of Cars in Chicago.

INCIDENTS OF THEIR JOURNEY.

In a highly military volume of the present century, Hosea Biglow renders into poetry a characteristic war reminiscence of the amiable but maimed and misguided Birdofreedom Sawin, as follows:

"—I tell ye I felt streaked,
The fust time ever I found out my baggonets was peaked."

With many of our citizens, fed fat and sluggish by these late times of peace, it doubtless causes much the same sensation as above described, such a blunt fact as the actual transfer of Federal troops from the frontiers to the very heart of our nation, to meet and quell possible disturbances. Here is no holiday soldiering. No pacific exhibition of light heeled, gay-coated Zouaves, but a hurried movement of a solid looking force in faded sky-blue, with actual guns, and practical swords, perhaps set to a keen edge on a grindstone; and horses and munitions of war. Verily it opens a new era in our history, a new thought. And it will perhaps warrant many such admissions as the homely and forcible one of Mr. Sawin.

On Saturday last, Gen. Scott telegraphed from Washington ordering the entire battalion at Leavenworth immediately to Baltimore. It speaks well for the promptness of its officers that at 8 o'clock on Monday morning they were en route for their destination. In this age we cease to wonder at the real marvels of annihilation of space and time. Twenty-five years ago it would have taken weeks for the order from Head-quarters to reach the west bank of the Missouri, and it would have been months ere the weary troops rested in Baltimore.

How it would have astonished military commanders of old; this calling a troop from afar by lightning, sending the general order 1600 miles in 24 hours; and then in four days time the transmission of the entire force, horse and foot, to their destination. With such a marvellous transit should be compared the march from this very Fort Leavenworth in 1856, when the gallant Sixth performed on foot the longest military journey on record, to California, a distance of 2800 miles achieved in 190 days, of which 162 were passed in marching. With such toils as this latter, stands in happy comparison this comfortable winter journey of the fine battalion, whose transit through, and sojourn of some hours in our city, attracted much and deserved attention. This battalion with its officers is made up as follows:

COMPANY H. 2ND REG'T ARTILLERY.

Col. Horace Brooks commanding. Lieut. Thos. C. Sullivan, acting adjutant, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians, 2 artificers, 53 privates. They were originally drafted from Governor's Island, New York. Have been stationed at Fort Leavenworth three years. From the Army Roll, we find the nativity and military antecedents of these officers as follows:

C. I. Horace Brooks of Massachusetts; Brevet 2d Lieut. July 1835—Lieut. Col. Brevet Sept. 1847—Captain June 1846—Brevet Col. 1860.
2d Lieut., Thomas C. Sullivan of Ohio—Brevet Lieut. July 1856.

COMPANY A. LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Capt. W. D. Barry, commanding; Lieuts. John C. Tidball, Alex. J. Perry, John W. Barringer, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Buglers, 2 Artificers, 72 Privates, 66 horses. This Company won bright laurels in Mexico as "Duncan's Battery," a part of the effective arm of the service established by the lamented Major Ringgold. They were drafted from Fort McHenry, Baltimore. Have been stationed at Fort Leavenworth three years. The following is from the Army Roll, a document liberally consulted just about now:

Capt. William F. Barry, of New York, breveted 2d Lieutenant 4th Artillery, July, 1838; Captain July, 1852.
First Lieut. John C. Tidball of Virginia, (appointed from Ohio), breveted 2d Lieutenant July, 1848; 1st Lieutenant March, 1853.
First Lieut. Alexander J. Perry, of Connecticut, (a nephew of Commodore Perry), breveted 2d Lieutenant July, 1851; 1st Lieutenant September, 1854.
Second Lieut. John N. Barringer, of Kentucky, breveted 2d Lieutenant July, 1856.

COMPANY I. LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Lieut. James B. Fry, commanding; Lieut. Thomas C. Sullivan; 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Buglers, 2 Artificers, 70 Privates, 50 horses. This Company has also a bright name in military annals as "Magruder's Battery," and saw service in Mexico. Their gallant Commander, Col. Magruder, is now in Europe on leave of absence. He was in the Military Commission sent from this country to the Crimea. Company I. was drafted from Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., and has been 18 months in Leavenworth. The following is from the Army Roll:

Capt. John B. Magruder of Virginia, breveted 2d Lieutenant 7th Infantry July, 1830; Lieutenant Colonel by brevet September, 13th. 1847.
First Lieut. James B. Fry of Illinois, breveted 2d Lieutenant 3d Artillery July, 1847; 1st Lieutenant February, 1851.

The following is thus a recapitulation of the force:

Comissioned officers	7
Non commissioned officers	24
Musicians	2
Buglers	4
Artificers	6
Privates	195
Horses	127

They marched from Leavenworth at 8 o'clock A. M., on Monday, took the cars at Iatan, the western terminus of the Platte Valley Railroad, for St. Joseph, and came through thence via Hannibal and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. They were taken through by contract, and will make up special trains on the several connecting lines. The horses are contracted through to Baltimore at $20 per head.

In crossing Missouri at an obscure station on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, they had their peril, for some of the aimable roughs of that region, held a meeting "on the state of the Union" a few days since, and resolved that they, the said roughs, had a duty to perform to the possible Sovereign and Independent State of Missouri, and that here was a chance to demolish Uncle Sam's troops—worth noting, since *taking up a few dy rails* would do the business. Happily such delectable intent was defeated by the unexpected celerity of the journey.

This battalion while at Fort Leavenworth, constituted the School of Light Artillery practice, and are under admirable drill. The men looked hearty, and seeing them as we did about meal time, we should judge them unlikely to let rations suffer. The officers take their meals at stopping places *en route.* The privates have rations sufficient to last until the 13th inst.

The entire force of men and horses require twenty-two cars, seven of the same first class passenger coaches. Accompanying the troops are the families of Capt. Barry and Lieut. Fry, and twenty laundresses, the latter being most of them wives of the soldiers.

They left Quincy at 5 p. m., on Tuesday, and were due here yesterday morning, but were delayed for ten hours below Galesburg, by the breaking of some portion of their locomotive, and arrived here at 3 p. m. yesterday. The cars were run upon a side track on the extensive railroad grounds on the West Side at the railroad bridge. The horses were turned into the stock yards of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, where the men were, shortly thereafter, very busy in rubbing them down, and giving them provender. Altogether they were a fine looking lot of animals, and drew an admiring crowd for hours.

The troops left for the East last night at 11 o'clock by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. During their stay in the city, very many citizens visited that vicinity. The bulk of the company did not, however, leave the cars, save to exchange trains. We conversed with several of the officers, who express their opinion freely on the present crisis. Several who knew Maj. Anderson personally, stated that his late gallant deed was characteristic of the man. All seem well satisfied that the noble Scott is permitted to shape affairs.

While at these depot grounds yesterday afternoon, we saw a little episode which say one of a poetical turn of mind might work up, or it might figure on canvass as the "Soldier's Return." From among a group of women, lookers on, one suddenly darted forward at a "Bould Soger Boy," and seized him. He wavered, but stood his ground, while she buried her head to the top of her back-comb in the bosom of his sky-blue overcoat.

"Robert—Martha—all they say."

Or perhaps some other pair of names, for we did not hear. In brief, it was a recognition of a brother by his sister, and we ourselves drew our coat cuff across our eyes, where a clinker from a passing locomotive had lodged, perhaps, as the woman, bare-headed, half-blubbering, fat, fair and forty, hurried the military brother with becoming pride and unbecoming speed over the prairie, his sky-blue coat-tails streaming in the wind, to where, on Canal street, we saw him a little later with his arms full of juvenile recruits, and his mouth full of something the sister was urging upon him in the plenitude of her joy.

The troops will reach Baltimore to-morrow night.

PHILADELPHIA TO CHICAGO—A RETURN OF COURTESIES.

Action of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Some months since, as most of our readers will remember, a delegation of Philadelphians, representing the business and manufacturers of the City of Brotherly Love, paid a visit to this city and the Northwest. While here they were the guests of our Board of Trade, and the occasion of their sojourn in Chicago was marked with a becoming appreciation on the part of our business men.

The following letter and copy of resolutions was yesterday presented to the Board of Trade on 'Change, from their late guests:

ACTION OF THE PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,
Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1860.

To the Board of Trade of Chicago:

GENTLEMEN:—At a meeting of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, held Nov. 26th inst., the following preamble and resolutions, proposed by E. C. Biddle, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A large party of the business men of Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Board of Trade, and with a view to enlarged business relations with the great West, recently, at the invitation of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, made an extended tour over said road and many of its Western connections, visiting Chicago among other cities; and

WHEREAS, The reception of the party at Chicago was marked by a welcome so kind, and a hospitality so generous, as to demand an acknowledgment by this Board of their high appreciation of these courtesies; therefore

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the Board of Trade of the city of Philadelphia are hereby tendered to the Board of Trade and Merchants of Chicago, for the hearty welcome extended by them to the excursion party of business men from this city, and the generous hospitality with which they were entertained during their stay at Chicago.

Resolved, That this Board hereby invites delegations from the Business Associations of Chicago and other Western cities visited, to visit our city, and thus to afford the business men of Philadelphia an opportunity of expressing, by more than mere resolutions of thanks, their appreciation of the courtesies of their Western friends.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions, signed by the officers of this Board, be transmitted to the Board of Trade of Chicago.

We have great pleasure in transmitting to your body the above resolutions, in accordance with the order of the Board.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
SAM. C. MORTON, President.
[L. S.]
LORIN BLODGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1860.

I. Y. Munn, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, Chicago:

DEAR SIR—I duly received the communication from your Board, under date of 6th instant, and have deferred an acknowledgment until I could lay it before our Executive Council, at their stated meeting, last evening. It is needless for me to say we shall be happy to receive a visit from your delegation at *any time;* but as the earlier part of January is devoted by our merchants to closing up their books, and taking an account of stock, we have thought you might prefer some period subsequent to January 15th, when all will hold themselves in readiness to make your members welcome upon arrival.

Trusting to hear from you early after the final decision of your Board is made, I remain, very truly, yours,
SAM. C. MORTON, Pres't.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously, and in accordance with one of the same, Messrs. S. G. Clary, G. Watson, J. Magill, C. Briggs and J. T. Ryerson were constituted a committee for duties and action below set forth:

WHEREAS, On the 27th day of November last, the Board of Trade of the city of Philadelphia extended an invitation to the merchants and business men of Chicago, through this Board, to visit their city with a view of enlarging our business relations with each other; and

WHEREAS, This Board revert with pleasure to the late visit of a delegation of the merchants and business men of Philadelphia and fully appreciate the advantages to be derived by an interchange of views and commodities with that great city, therefore be it

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago, be returned to the Board of Trade of the city of Philadelphia, for their kind invitation to visit their city, and that we accept their invitation with pleasure, and name Monday evening, 21st inst., as the time of leaving Chicago for said visit.

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of five to select a delegation from this Board and the business men of the city to accept the invitation so cordially extended by the Philadelphia Board of Trade.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions, signed by the Officers of the Board, be forwarded to the Board of Trade of Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad have extended the courtesies of their line to the return excursion from our city, when it shall take place. There is a great value in this interchange of amenities and strengthening of business relations between the great cities of the East and West, which at the present time is especially to be appreciated and urged. The whole matter is in such hands as to give to its fulfilment every possible adjunct for entire success.

Chicago Mechanics' Institute—Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute was held at their rooms on Tuesday evening. By a change adopted in the Constitution, the annual election does not take place until March. The reports of the officers were presented, and are in abstract, as follows:

The report of the Committee on Finance, N. S. Bouton, Chairman, shows that the receipts for the year ending, Dec. 31st, 1860, were $3,997.76; expenditures for the same time, $3,803.79. The receipts of the Fair were $1,991.50; expenses, $2,051.73. The Fair, although not quite paying expenses, gave a fresh impulse to the Society, and helped to swell the receipts of the year by the collection of dues and memberships.

From the report of the Secretary, H. D. French, it appears that there are 625 acting and paying members of the Institute. 111 acting and four life members have been added during the year. The number of volumes in the circulating library is 3,653, reference department 1,522. Fifty volumes have been added during the year. The amount expended during the year for the library was $47.45. There are eighty-two papers and four periodicals on file.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we, the Mechanics' Institute, do hereby respectfully invite the President and Directors of the State Agricultural Association to hold their next Annual Fair at Chicago; that we will, under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute, enclose the grounds and erect the necessary buildings, free of charge to said State Association; and the Board of Directors of this Institute are hereby authorized to make such arrangements with said Association in relation thereto as they may deem proper.

At the forthcoming meeting of the Board at Springfield, where the location of the State Fair is to be settled, W. W. Boyington of this city will represent the Institute, and urge the claims of Chicago in the premises.

MR. GOUGH'S DONATION TO KANSAS.—Mr. Wells, 23 State street, has placed at the disposal of the undersigned, *fifty dollars* contributed by John B. Gough at the close of his lecture on the evening of Dec. 14th, for the purpose of purchasing sacks for Kansas Relief. *Who will fill them?* I shall order the names of Mr Gough and that of the township furnishing the meal or flour, printed upon the sacks.
F. N. BLAKE, 63 Clark st.,
Member of K. T. Relief Committee.

SMASH UP.—On Tuesday evening, Hack No. 19 ran away with its horses, though the latter were chiefly responsible, and a general smash-up was the consequence.

Dr. Allport's Tooth Powder will keep the Teeth white and prevent decay. It is the best in use. Sold by Sargent, corner of State and Randolph streets.

THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS.

The Union and the Enforcement of the Laws.

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, being opposed to sending forth to the people of the Union as the sentiments of the people of the city of Chicago and the Northwest, the resolutions passed at the so called "Union Meeting" held Saturday last, January 5th, at Bryan Hall, would ask those citizens opposed to granting "Great Concessions," *where no usurpations of Powers or Rights are acknowledged,* to meet at

METROPOLITAN HALL,

on Monday evening the 14th inst., and give to the world their views and sentiments concerning the dangers now besetting our country:

George Manierre,	L. C. P. Freer,
R. K. Swift,	J. J. Jennings,
Thos. B. Bryan,	G. W. Lay,
S. S. Wells,	Grant Goodrich,
Van H. Higgins,	J. Aug. Wright,
J. L. Scripps,	G. A. Follansbee,
D. P. Wilder,	Ira J. Nichols,
J. J. Richards,	Horace White,
A. D. Bradley,	W. H. Blodgett,
J. & C. C. Forrest,	Washington Smith,
H. S. Hurd,	Samuel Bliss,
B. S. Heald,	Wm. H. Clarke,
B. B. Morris,	C. G. Van Buren,
J. Jones, Jr. & Co.	Geo. E. Purington,
Edwin Bunt,	D. W. Whittle,
Wm. Hudson Osborn,	S. B. Raymond,
J. L. Lee,	R. A. Rice,
Geo. A. Ingalls,	W. S. Johnson,
Wm. H. Hoyt,	W. W. Leonard,
Wm. Bross,	Franklin Webster,
C. Shackelford,	H. Kennicott,
Robert Hilts,	E. S. Warner,
H. C. Ballard,	A. R. Abbott,
A. Boorman,	Albert Cockayne,
D. W. Hunter,	Wm. C. Grant,
J. H. Boardman,	Daniel Shephard,
James M. Hannahs,	R. W. Phillips,
J. S. Curtiss,	E. H. Hall,
J. Dorchester,	J. W. Ratcliff,
J. A. Staring,	Albert D. Ward,
John Gage,	C. B. Heartt,
John Hastings,	Geo. Gardner,
J. S. Mott,	C. H. Wignall,
S. W. King,	Geo. H. Cushing,
J. D. Quinlan,	Geo. D. Belden,
Geo. T. Moon,	G. O. Avery,
D. M. Cool,	S. S. Crocker,
Wm. Dennison,	D. C. Nichols,
Henry M. Smith,	R. G. Clarke,
E. W. Johnson,	Geo. H. Anderson,
Edw. L. Brand,	Samuel Faulkner,
Geo. Heartt,	W. Heartt,
A. Gage,	E. S. Eaton,
H. Busser,	Wm. Bergfield,
J. C. Day,	F. A. Hotchkiss,
E. L. Canfield,	Geo. W. Bowman,
J. S. Van Duzar,	A. B. Randell,
R. J. Randell,	J. M. Drake,
R. R. Clarke,	B. H. Newell,
D. Meredith,	Gilbert Hubbard,
Geo. B. Carpenter,	J. W. Bushnell,
D. C. Butler,	J. C. Barber,
J. C. Shaw,	E. Woodruff,
A. P. Bevans,	Wm. Gilbert,
R. M. Whipple,	A. K. Spencer,
P. C. Goble,	Chas. E. Dix,
Caryl Young,	L. Fowles,
A. P. Kennedy,	Benjamin Lombard.
E. H. Patterson,	

Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired.

BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—We take pleasure in calling attention to this institution, knowing that it is worthy the confidence of the public.

Messrs. Bryant & Stratton have now a chain of eight colleges, now in a prosperous condition, and a scholarship being issued at one is good at all the others. They are considered the highest authority in this department of education, and their colleges are probably doing more at the present time to elevate this department of education than all others put together. They are issuing a complete series of Commercial Text Books, which is an important step in the right direction. We wish these gentlemen the abundant success that they deserve.

FRIENDS MEETING.—Mead Atwater, and Huldah his wife, approved Ministers of the religious Society of Friends, (orthodox) from Western New York, will hold a meeting for religious worship, at the Westminster Meeting House, southeast corner of Dearborn and Ontario streets, this evening (10th inst.) at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend.

"DISUNION AND SLAVERY," a series of letters to W. L. Yancey, by Henry J. Raymond, of the New York *Times;* "Personal History of Lord Bacon," by Hepworth Dixon; fresh supply of Emerson's "Conduct of Life;" "Rome of To-day," a sequel to "La Question Romaine," by Edmond About; and all the current literature, may be found at the periodical and stationery depot of McNally & Co. 81 Dearborn street.

See advertisement of I. F. Brierly in another column. It is, as it states, something new.

Call on DuBois at 103 Dearborn street, basement of Portland Block, and get your Sign Painting done cheaply. dec19-3t

All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper.

2,000 DOZ. KEROSENE CHIMNIES,
500 GROSS KEROSENE WICKS,
10 NEW PATTERN LAMPS,
Just received at the
LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM,
No. 122 Clark Street.
CHAS. L. NOBLE.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
$40 AND UPWARDS.
No. 115 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

NEW GOODS,
PORTMONNAIES,
Gents' Leather Purses,
Ladies' Purses of Velvet,
Ladies' Purses of Kid,
Ladies' Purses of Silk,
Ladies' Purses of Leather,
Ladies' Purses of Berlin Wire,
Shoping Bags,
Traveling Bags,
Handkerchief Bags.
A large and fine assortment of Medium Price and the best Goods obtainable. For sale by
J. H. REED & CO., 144 & 146 Lake street.
APOTHECARIES AND DEALERS IN TOILET GOODS.

UNION SAFE WAREHOUSE.
AS AGENT FOR
Wilder's, Davidson's, and
BACON'S SAFES,
I am prepared with a full stock of each to
DEFY ALL COMPETITION,
Selling three-fourths of all the Safes sold in Chicago for two years past is a guarantee that I will not be undersold.
FRED. W. PRATT, Agent.

$100,000.
Valuable Property and Cash.
The subscriber has seventy-five thousand dollars worth of property which he proposes to exchange for MERCHANDISE, (Dry Goods or assorted country stocks preferred), and if the desired inducements are presented he is prepared to add
Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars in Cash.
The property consists of 1,000 acres of valuable timbered land, with a new and very superior Steam Mill in running order; (accessible by water from Chicago;) Illinois and Iowa Lands, well located; Improved Farms, and City Lots. [illegible] Address "S. L.," P. O. Box 4677, Chicago.

SALES IN NEW YORK CITY.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.,
Auctioneers, 109 Wall street, New York City.
PURE FRENCH OXIDE OF ZINC,
DRY AND IN OIL.
On Wednesday, 23d of January, at 11 o'clock, in front store, 109 Wall street.
Pure Oxide of Zinc, Dry.
[illegible]
SALE POSITIVE.

NOTICE.—Whereas, my son, John S. Phillips, has been in the habit of signing my name to checks, drafts, promissory notes and other instruments of writing. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that all authority to use or sign my name to checks, drafts, promissory notes, bills of exchange, or other instruments of writing of whatever name or kind, is hereby withdrawn and revoked, and that I shall pay no debts contracted by my said son in my name or otherwise, after this date.
JOHN PHILLIPS.
Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1860.

HARDWARE.—Wanted, a situation as Salesman or Traveling Agent for a Hardware House, by a man having had experience [illegible] Address "C. F." Box 2177, Chicago.

FARM WANTED.—The advertiser wishes to hire a farm of from 80 to 160 acres near a railroad, and within sixty miles of the city. [illegible] Address [illegible] Box 1,800, or call at No. 67 South Halsted Street.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

LOST.—On Lake street, between Clark and Wells, a lady's wire Port Monnaie, containing two $2.50 gold pieces, one two dollar bill, some change, and a key. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to 60 Dearborn street, or at this office.

LOST.—On Monday Evening, at or near Metropolitan Hall, a pocket Wallet, containing $11 of Currency, $1 of which was State Bank of Illinois. The finder can have the money by returning the papers which are of no value but to the owner. Leave at this office or at 142 South Water street.

LOST.—On Lake street, between Clark and Lasalle, a purple Port Monnaie, containing twenty six dollars. The finder will be liberally rewarded upon leaving it at this office.

LOST.—Somewhere on Clinton, Van Buren, Canal, Madison, Franklin or Washington streets, in going from the west end of the Court House, a port-monnaie containing a Ten Dollar Bill. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to this office. It belongs to a poor woman to whom it is a large amount.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen will find a pleasant room and board at 98 Jackson street.

BOARDING.—Wanted by a gentleman and wife, child and servant on the South Side, within a few minutes walk of the Post Office. Address Box 3842 P. O.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING of the First Unitarian Society of Chicago, will be held in the Church on Saturday evening next, at 7½ o'clock. JNO. BROOKS, Sec'y.

HOUSE WANTED.—A Cottage House or part of a large house to rent in a good neighborhood and within a mile of the Court House, for a small family. The rent must be moderate and will be paid promptly. Address TENANT, Box 3367 P. O.

FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH, in quantities to suit purchasers. 300 Cords Good Beech wood, 200 Cords Beach and Maple Wood. To be delivered in the Spring. Also, will contract to deliver 500 cords Timber. HOYT & BENTON, Lumber Dealers, Jefferson. Address Box 352.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS TO LOAN on good security. E. L. BRAINERD, Attorney at Law, Room No. 10 Telegraph Building, corner Clark and Lake streets.

WANTED.—A Farm of about Two Hundred Acres within twelve miles of a good cash market in Northern Illinois, Eastern Iowa, or Southern Wisconsin. It must have a comfortable house, some out buildings and some timber, with eighty acres fenced and broken, for which a reasonable cash price will be paid. Address, giving full particulars, to J. T. F. Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—A Partner in the Flouring Business, at the INDUSTRIAL MILLS, NILES, MICH. L. BINGHAM, Proprietor.

COAL.—In all cases screened for Family use before delivery. PRICE & MORRIS having still on hand a large stock of the best quality of Ohio and Pennsylvania Coal for Family, Steam, Foundry and Blacksmithing purposes, we respectfully request our friends and consumers generally to call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.
By having a large number of teams, and our yards being located in different parts of the city, we are enabled to deliver all orders at very short notice and at the lowest market prices.
We have also on hand a good supply of the Hazleton, Lehigh, Lackawanna, Scranton Coal, Also Peat Coal of which we especially call your attention at this time. The Nut Coal is small and suitable for the Littlefield and Railroad Stoves.
Offices and Yards, 144 North Water Street, near Clark; 26 Canal street, near Adams; and east end of Polk street Bridge.
Come and see us before you buy.
Respectfully yours, PRICE & MORRIS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF
DRY GOODS.
STRYKER & CO.,
141 LAKE STREET,
Have determined to close out their stock of Winter Goods, and in conformance therewith they offer for the
NEXT SIXTY DAYS,
THEIR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS
At Prices Actually
LESS THAN PRIME COST.
As the following prices show:

Best Pacific and Manchester De Laines		12½c	
Heavy Great Falls Brown Cottons		7	c
" " Bleached Cottons		6½c	
Good De Beges		6½c	
Fast Color Duchess and Union Prints		8	c
Goods Prints		6½c	
Heavy Mackinaw Blankets		$3.00	
Hoop Skirts, from	$00.13	to	1.00
Rich Paris Cloaks	8.00	to	13.00
Heavy Blanket Shawls		1.25	
Heavy 6-4 Beaver Cloths		2.50	

Together with all other goods in like proportion.
Call soon as the rush is great and the goods are "Walking-off."

S. N. ALDRICH, COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
N. E. Cor. Third and Pine Streets, ST. LOUIS.
REFERENCES.—Durand, Bros. & Power; D. B. Fisk; Conover, Young & Hyde.
Cut this out for future reference.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Joseph Arthers did make, execute and deliver to Simeon Beaver his certain indenture mortgage of the west half (½) of the southwest (¼) of section No. (3), in township No. (8) north of range No. [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] And whereas, the said Simeon Beaver did on the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1858, assign said mortgage to the undersigned James Boyd, in trust to secure the payment of certain notes given by said Beaver to Benjamin Lombard, Jr. [illegible]
[illegible]
Now, therefore, take notice that I, James Boyd, trustee [illegible] will on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., expose for sale at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago [illegible]
JAMES BOYD, Trustee.
Chicago, January 10th, A. D. 1861.

TAKEN UP—By the Police, a bob-tail'd brown Horse, about fifteen hands high, some white hairs on the head. The owner can find the same at L. S. Dutton's Stable, 13 Franklin street.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY
AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.
The Spring Term in this Institution, conducted by Rev. P. Dickinson, D. D., and Daughters, will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of February. It has pleasant and genteel accommodations for boarding pupils, a careful supervision, and the best advantages in all respects for an accomplished female education.
Circulars, containing Terms, Course of Study, References, &c., may be had on application by mail or otherwise.
Lake Forest, Jan. 9th, 1861.

200 Tcs. HAMS AND SHOULDERS, in sweet pickle.
100 Tierces PRIME LEAF LARD.
2 Bbls. MESS PORK.
For sale by GRIFFIN BROS.,
No. 5 Pomeroy's Building.

OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN CHICAGO.
H. M. HIGGINS,
(Successors to Higgins Brothers,)
No. 117 ... Randolph Street ... No. 117
Is the only place in the city where all kinds of Music Books and Sheet Music can be found. Do not forget the number, 117 Randolph street, near the corner of Clark, in Kingsbury Block.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

$150 REWARD.
L. CORNELL & CO.,
At 133 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs,)
Are paying the above reward every week, [illegible] Family Sewing Machines for a Holiday Gift. Only $10 for a Machine, Hemmer, Gauger, and all—fully licensed. [illegible]

LAW BOOKS.—D. B. Cooke & Co., 111 Lake street, are now receiving large additions to their extensive stock of
Law Books,
Embracing new works and new editions. [illegible]
D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake st.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
Chattel Mortgage Sale of Second-Hand Household Furniture, Brussels, Velvet and Ingrain Carpets, Mirrors, Stoves, &c., &c., removed to our store for convenience of sale.
On SATURDAY MORNING, January 12th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesroom, No. 42 Lake street, by order of the Mortgagee, all the furniture and effects contained in said Mortgage, consisting of Fine Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Mahogany, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Parlor and Easy Chairs, Ottomans, Marble Top Tables, Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Cane-seat Chairs, Chamber Carpets, Extension Dining Tables, Book Case and Secretary, Kitchen Range, Crockery and Glassware, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, Mirrors, and many other goods too numerous to particularize.
Sale positive and without reserve.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Superior New Furniture at Auction.
On SATURDAY, January 12th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 42 Lake street, a splendid assortment of Oak, Mahogany, Walnut and Rosewood Bedroom Sets, with Dressing Bureaus, Marble Top Tables, Quartette Stands, Parlor Chairs, Card Tables, Bureaus and Washstands, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables, Lounges, Rocking Chairs, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Hall Stands, Mattresses, Comforters, &c., &c.
Sale positive and without reserve.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
46 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET
Directly opposite the Tremont House.
FURNITURE SALE
Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9 1-2 A. M.
DRY GOODS SALE
Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock
AT OUR SALESROOM.
Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.—
DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, AND TABLE CUTLERY, AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, January 11th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 42 Lake street, a large and desirable lot of Dry Goods, just received from the East, consisting in part of Black Merino and Fancy Prints, Merino Undershirts and Drawers, [illegible] Ladies' White and Brown Merino Hose, Woolen Hoods, [illegible] Also, an invoice of Pocket and Table Cutlery [illegible] and many other goods which will be offered at the same time.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.
Auctioneers. Unclaimed Freight and Baggage from the Warehouse of A. J. Goodrich, removed to our store for convenience of sale at auction, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 9½ o'clock, at No. 42 Lake street, the following unclaimed packages, viz:
[illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—
Only Weekly Line to
GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY AND LIVERPOOL.
And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Derry, Ireland.
THE MONTREAL MAIL
Ocean Steamship Company's
First-class full power Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Portland, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers.
[illegible]
JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago, Ill.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN.—This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected over the
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE,
At Montreal, at a cost of Six-and-a-Half Millions of Dollars, is now opened, connecting the Western and Western Divisions of the
Grand Trunk Railway of Canada,
Is now open for public traffic. This road of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under
ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH. TO PORTLAND, ME.
And there is only
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. [illegible]
CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL.
[illegible]
JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, Under the Adams House, Chicago, Ill.

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar.
Only and no other preparation ever compounded with the view of a general [illegible] sale has ever been able to obtain [illegible] testimonials from persons of such prominence as
[illegible]
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
And more than one hundred other well known persons.
OLIVE TAR.
When Olive Tar is Inhaled its healing Balsamic odors are brought in contact with the lining membrane of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs, relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
When Olive Tar is taken upon Sugar it forms an unequalled Soothing and Healing Syrup for Coughs and all Throat Diseases.
When Olive Tar is Applied to [illegible]
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky, does not discolor. Fifty cents a bottle.
J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
[illegible]
Price One Dollar a Package.
STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR,
STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS,
STAFFORD'S INHALER.
For sale by
SMITH & DWYER,
(Successors to Penton & Co.)
Wholesale and Retail Agents for Chicago.

LADIES' FURS.
RUSSIAN SABLE,
Mink, Stone Martin, and Fitch
CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, MITTENS, &C.
Low-priced Furs of every description.
Children's Goods in Great Variety.
Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Mufflers and Gloves.
A Large Assortment of Fancy and Buffalo Robes. Our Furs are manufactured in our usual superior manner, and of the newest styles.
BASSETT & HAMMOND, 128 Lake street, Corner of Wells.

GIFFARD'S PATENT
Self-Acting Water Injector,
FOR FEEDING BOILERS.
Having been appointed the Manufacturer's Sole Agents in this section, for sale of above, we invite the attention of engineers to this invention, and are now prepared to fill orders promptly.
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
131 Lake street.

CITY MISSION.—Tickets of Admission to the Tableaux and Festival to be given at Bryan Hall [illegible]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company [illegible]

POTE & RICHARDSON, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1861.

STATE FINANCES.

The Message of Gov. Wood, published in the TRIBUNE on Tuesday morning last, presents a very satisfactory statement of our State indebtedness and of the progress making toward its extinguishment. There is this fact, however, to be observed with reference to the amount of our indebtedness, viz.: that the sum stated by Governor Wood shows what it *ought* to be—not what it really is. The astounding developments made two years ago relative to the robbery of the State of nearly a quarter of a million of cancelled indebtedness and the subsequent refunding of the same, and the discovery during the past year, of other peculations of a similar character, increasing the amount to nearly four hundred thousand dollars, leave but little room to doubt that other and perhaps more enormous robberies have been perpetrated. The actual extent of all these villainies can only be ascertained when all the outstanding bonds of the State shall have been presented at the Treasury Department; and it is to be hoped that the present Legislature will provide for such a refunding of our present State indebtedness as will lead to this result. Whatever it may be, we are abundantly able to pay it, and it will be satisfactory to know the precise amount. Gov. Wood recommends the suggestions contained on this subject in the Auditor's report. This document has not yet reached us, but we doubt not that Col. Dubois has recommended a practical and straightforward method of meeting the case. Let us hope that the Legislature will lose no time in perfecting a financial system such as will relieve the State officers from much embarrassment in their official duties, put our indebtedness upon an intelligible footing and effectually prevent peculations hereafter.

MR. DOUGLAS' POSITION.

The New York *Times* says: "It used "to be supposed that no man could turn "his back upon his own face,—but Senator "Douglas proves that this is a mistake." He proves also that few persons can perform that difficult feat so dextrously as himself. There are not many persons who could cover an unblushing avowal of their own lack of principle so neatly as he. "I "can go to war for my country, but I can"not go to war for a party platform," says Mr. Douglas. What is the obvious meaning of these words? We understand them to imply that he (Douglas) can never fight for *an idea*, however just, however high, however holy! If any of his friends understand it differently, we should like to hear their interpretation. While it is no novelty to the American people to learn that Mr. Douglas cannot go to war for any set of ideas, it is quite astonishing to hear *him* proclaim the fact. We have contended for many years that he is not the sort of man to have any fixed policy or abiding principles, but we have generally met with a round denial from his supporters. We have published again and again our belief that he would ultimately yield his precious squatter sovereignty—his "great principle"—to the dragooning of the slave drivers, but he has proclaimed from a hundred stumps that he would never do so dastardly a thing. We have asserted, we know not how often, that he had nothing in his composition which could not be scared out of him, but his followers have vowed him to be a "little giant," and have staked everything upon his pluck. He has now justified *our* estimate of his character, and given *them* the lie point blank.

But it happens that Mr. Douglas has misstated his own position. He says that he can go to war for his country but not for his platform. We say that he can go to war for neither. His speech is a public advertisement of the fact that he cannot go to war for his country. His country is at this moment in danger. It is assailed by traitors to the Federal Union. Mr. Crittenden has unconsciously administered a sharp rebuke to Mr. Douglas in asking "whether there is a constitutional way to overthrow the Constitution." The South Carolina rebels are overthrowing the Constitution as fast as their feeble strength will allow, yet Mr. Douglas cannot fight them. They are not only making war against his platform, but against his country, and yet he cannot fight them on either issue! A few loose remarks about preserving the Union, accompanied with an exhortation to all Northern men to get down on their bellies, as the suitable way to preserve it—this is the full extent of his disposition to fight either for his country or his platform. We confess that here is a more complete justification of his political enemies, of their hard words and hard thoughts, in times past, than they had any right to expect. We admit with sadness, that it is a more ample cognovit than we desired to see. We had been led to hope from the brave words uttered at Norfolk that, if the time should ever come when Mr. Douglas should feel obliged to abandon his platform, he could at least lift up a brave voice and a brave arm for his native land, for the Union of the States and for the Constitution as our fathers made it. But it is useless to hope for anything from an ingrained coward. Gen. Cass has passed for a doughface these many years, yet he tears his portfolio in pieces and flings it at the President in a rage because efficient measures are not taken for fighting the enemies of his country. Mr. Johnson of Tennessee is a slave State Senator, yet he calls upon all patriots to crush the treason by military force. Mr. Holt, of Georgia, is a slave State Secretary, yet he puts forth the energies of the War Department to silence the enemies of the Union at the cannon's mouth. Mr. Toucey, Judge Black and Secretary Stanton are full blooded "Danites" according to the definition of Mr. Douglas and his friends, yet they have joined the friends of the Constitution in the effort to suppress a miserable pro-slavery insurrection with bullets, if bullets be needed. Last of all Mr. Buchanan comes in and lends the force of his high position to put an end to the rebellion with the strong arm of executive force. It remains for Senator Douglas of Illinois to put stumbling blocks in their path and, to the extent of his ability, to thwart the moral force of this succession of miracles!

PUNISHING A REPUBLICAN CITY.

The political leaders of Missouri entertain very hostile feelings to the city of St. Louis, on account of the Republican proclivities of its citizens. Always loth to grant it any legislative favors heretofore, it now appears that there is a disposition among them to enact laws, by way of punishment, especially designed to cripple the government of that city, to withdraw from it the power of maintaining order and of protecting either person or property from mob violence. To accomplish this object, a bill was passed in the Senate on Saturday last, taking away from the Mayor of St. Louis the power to order the military to fire upon a mob, or any number of persons engaged in an unlawful act—even to the destruction of life and property—although the efforts of the entire police force may have been ineffectual to suppress it, and vesting that power solely in the Governor of the State. The measure will probably pass the House also, in which event it will, of course, receive the sanction of the Secessionist Governor of Missouri. Its passage into a law places St. Louis at the mercy of mob violence. The only pretence set up for the passage of the bill, was the fact that the Mayor of St. Louis is a Republican. It may be, that its originators are looking to future rebellion against the government of the United States, in which event it would be very convenient to have the power vested solely in the Governor; but the rank and file of the Democratic Senators were brought into its support by an appeal to their prejudices against a Republican city. Even the Missouri *Republican*, one of the most unscrupulous and bitterly pro-slavery journals of the day, is compelled to protest against the passage of the bill, and reminds its political friends that no party can stand up under legislation of that character.

COURTESIES AND COMMERCE.

While the city of Charleston is breathing out "threatening and slaughter," and treason is rife in all the empire of South Carolina, it is pleasant to witness the good feeling that exists between the cities in the Northern section of the Union. It gives promise of mutual benefits by increasing and strengthening our business relations, and forms a basis for enlarged social intercourse.

Several months since a delegation of the Board of Trade of the city of Philadelphia visited this city and other portions of the West, and so pleased were they with their reception here that they invited a return visit from our Board of Trade at such time as would suit their convenience. By resolutions passed yesterday, the evening of the 21st was fixed upon for the departure of a delegation from our Board of Trade to the city of "Brotherly Love."

If the whole matter began and ended in a visit it would deserve little if any mention beyond, perhaps, a passing remark in the local columns. But since the opening of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Railroad directly through to this city, the trade between Philadelphia and Chicago and Baltimore as well, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase. Philadelphia is a large manufacturing city, and the products of her industry are meeting with large and profitable sale in this market. In return we send her our wheat, flour and provisions in large quantities, and yet with all that has been done, this trade is still in its infancy. The visit of the Philadelphians to the West last season convinced them that here is their true source of supply, for unless our crops are blasted by drouth or some other calamity, there is practically no limit to the drafts they can make upon the prairies of the West. A personal inspection of the extensive factories and workshops of Philadelphia will give our merchants a more definite idea of their manufacturing skill, and will be likely to enlarge the range of the articles purchased for this market. So entirely for years past has our commerce centered in New York, that quotations of exchange on Philadelphia have seldom found a place in our commercial column. Everything has been settled by drafts on New York. The steadily increasing trade between Philadelphia and Chicago, will make it necessary for our bankers to keep accounts with the Philadelphia banks, and quotations of exchange on that city will become as regular and as necessary here as they are in Cincinnati.

Our trade by the Pittsburgh road with Baltimore has also increased very largely within the last year or two. Customers from that city the last winter bought large amounts of provisions here, and their orders this winter were expected to be largely increased and to embrace a wider range of articles, had not the trade of Baltimore with the Southern sea-board cities been cut off by the political troubles in that section. The blustering, or if you please the fillibustering, of South Carolina has been a positive damage to a very considerable extent to the trade of Chicago. Our business men, however, can bear all this with becoming composure, with the certainty that this matter in sixty, certainly in ninety days more, will be definitely settled for several years to come.

As yet we have had no visit from any considerable portion of the business men of Baltimore; but we will assure them in advance of a cordial reception whenever they choose to come. While our Board of Trade are about it, they may about as well call over and make Baltimore a visit, and should it be extended to the White House it would not absorb an undue portion of their valuable time. Could they devise any means by which they can infuse a healthy amount of phosphate of lime into the back bone—we sadly fear it has become all cartilage—of our venerable Old Public Functionary, it would be decidedly the best commercial speculation they ever made. Stocks and wheat would rise instanter. By all means let the experiment be tried.

ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

The telegraphic dispatches published in this journal on yesterday morning, as to the manner in which the "Eighth of January" was celebrated throughout the free States, are significant of the settled determination which everywhere exists in those States, to maintain the integrity of the Union and a rigid enforcement of the laws. The day was the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, fought by the American arms against British invaders; but its observance was far less in commemoration of that event, than it was in honor of the gallant firmness and patriotic devotion with which General Jackson, as President of the Nation, maintained the Constitution, the Union and the laws against the treasonable action of a rebellious State. The observance of the day was furthermore significant by reason that everywhere the name of the gallant Major Anderson was linked with that of Jackson, his occupation of Fort Sumter associated with the proclamation against nullification; and the same guns boomed in honor of both men and of both acts. If anything were wanting to show that the sentiment of loyalty to the Union and the Constitution is well nigh unanimous in the free States, the observances of last Tuesday supply the want.

Driven From Kentucky.

We had a call yesterday from Mr. A. R. Ambrose, a native of Dupage county, Illinois, who has for the last two years or more been the Secretary of the Breckinridge Coal Company at Cloverport, Ky. At the late Presidential election his was the only vote given for Lincoln in that town, and from that moment he was marked for "export." On the 27th of December a public meeting was held, and Mr. Ambrose received summary notice to "quit," for no other reason than that he had exercised the right of a freeman to vote for the man of his choice for President. Not wishing to appeal to the bowie knife and pistol, against an insensate mob, Mr. Ambrose left at once. We learn that the Company will have to import some other young man to keep their books, for there is not a man of sufficient commercial education in the town to do it.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST.—The investigation into the Butler-Lehman contested election case, in Philadelphia, shows huge frauds. It will be remembered that the first reports elected Butler Republican; then Lehman was reported as successful; and then, when Butler had got the certificate, Lehman proved that one of the ward returns was tampered with by the Breckinridge ward canvasser, (Lehman being a Douglas man,) and he got a special proclamation in his favor from the Governor. All the votes were by law sealed up and deposited with the courts, and these being now recounted by the court Butler has 136 majority. In one precinct, reported—Butler 44, Lehman 230, the true vote of found to be—Butler 176, Lehman 104, King 14. In another precinct Lehman is given 105 votes too many. Lehman will now hardly care to carry his "proclamation" to Washington. Democratic papers having howled over the "Byerly fraud," will probably hasten to publish this side of the story also.

FLORIDA.—We learn from the Georgia papers that the delegates chosen to the State Convention of Florida are not so unanimous on the question of immediate secession as has been represented. The Convention contains sixty members, who are classed as follows by a secession journal:

For immediate secession........[illegible]
For co-operation........[illegible]

☞ The Providence *Journal* shows up the folly of the secession dogma by the question, "If all the States except Rhode Island secede from the Union, is she to pay the public debt?"

— A Washington letter says that "those who have seen Hon. Marshall P. Wilder can form an exact idea of the personal appearance of the new Senator from Oregon, who is a living facsimile of the pomologist of Massachusetts."

Cotton Growing in Illinois.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SOUTH PASS, Union Co., Ill., Jan. 7, 1860.

I have just read the article signed "Jay" inquiring into the practicability of cotton growing in Illinois to an extent to make it of commercial importance.

In regard to the point of acclimation, I think it may be considered as already accomplished. Cotton is raised in this end of the State every year—in small lots by individuals it is true, but in the aggregate it is no small amount—and right here in the vicinity of the Illinois Central Railroad, where it might be supposed the commercial facilities of the country and low price of cotton goods would induce the people to abandon the cultivation of cotton on a small scale.

It is manufactured at home, either alone or combined with wool—linsey woolsey—to such an extent that old settlers and their families still depend upon home production and manufacture for their clothing.

The population of this section of the State came originally from Carolina and Tennessee and brought the seed with them. It has been in process of acclimation for at least forty years, probably fifty.

It is grown on the rich bottom land of the Mississippi River, on the strong limestone clay hills, and the high sandstone ridges. We have no prairie.

If the seed has disappeared from the central parts of the State, it could readily be obtained from this section by those disposed to experiment in its culture farther North on the prairie. UNION COUNTY.

No Concession.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

As letter writing is the order of the day, will you permit me briefly to express my views, and through your columns to say a few words to the anti-slavery men with whom I have acted politically for the last fifteen years:

I am opposed to any change in the Constitution which will make that instrument any less anti-slavery than it now is, or which will incorporate into it any further limitations or restrictions in regard to slavery, than it now contains.

If the Constitution is to be amended, let it be so done as to give Congress the whole control over the slavery question, and the power of determining who shall constitute its own citizens in the various States.

But let us not, as we value the liberties of our country, make another concession of any sort whatever, to the slave power of this country.

So long as we act in the Republican party let us say in the language of one, whose patriotism and sagacity none will dispute, that we will not lower the Republican standard "so much as a hair's breadth." C. B. WAITE.

Chicago, Jan. 9th, 1861.

How the South Carolinians Propose to take Fort Sumter.

The "fire eating correspondent" of the N. Y. *Evening Post* says that Fort Sumter is to be attacked. We publish a portion of his letter, dated on New Year's day:

A glance at a good map of Charleston harbor, on which the distances are properly preserved, will show that the positions of Fort Johnson and the beach of Morris Island are such as must constitute important points of attack on Fort Sumter. They are situated within a mile of that fortress, and face the southern and weakest side. On this side are the wharf and principal landing; as also the main entrance to the fort. Neither the wharf or landing is, in the present state of defence, capable of being swept by a flanking fire from within. An attacking party, once landed, could work away at the embrazures in the scarp wall, and at the main gate in the archway, with but little interference, except from musketry and hand grenades thrown over the parapet.

That Fort Sumter will be attacked very shortly, unless Major Anderson's command is withdrawn at once, no one here doubts for a moment. It is well understood that the batteries now being erected on Morris beach, and the guns recently placed in Fort Johnson, are intended to batter down the southern wall of Fort Sumter. Through the breach made by these guns, a storming party, overwhelming in numbers, will be led, and the fort must certainly be captured. It will only be a matter of time.

That the above is the plan of the military authorities, is apparent from the steps already taken. Guns of a large calibre, as heavy as any known in the United States service, have been lately purchased by South Carolina, and are now being rapidly conveyed to the new fortifications intended against Fort Sumter. Against these heavy guns on the one side, with the guns of Fort Moultrie on the other, the reduction of Fort Sumter may be put down as ultimately certain. That fortress once in the hands of the Carolinians, must be considered impregnable to any force the United States can send it.

The Progress of Treason.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

The citizens of our town have noticed, with some considerable remark, the procession of government teams, which during the last spring and summer, and also quite recently, have been engaged in transporting from the United States armory to the railroad freight station an unusual quantity of boxes of muskets marked for Southern distribution. Recent events have led us to an inquiry into the matter, and we find that during the year 1860 there have been removed from the armory in this city, and deposited for *safe keeping* in other arsenals of the United States, 135,430 government arms as follow:

Texas arsenal	15,000	Baton Rouge, La.	30,000
Charleston, S. C.	15,000	Benicia, Cal	7,000
Mt. Vernon, Ala.	15,000	St. Louis, Mo.	2,530
Augusta, Ga.	20,000	N. York (sold 5th)	20,000
Fayetteville, N. C.	25,[illegible]		
Total			135,000

It should be understood that this removal of arms which we now disclose, has nothing to do with the distribution which is occasionally made to the several States of the quota to which each State is entitled for its own militia. For that object there have been issued to the States during the year:

New York	92	Illinois	80
Massachusetts	[illegible]	Alabama	150
Vermont	150	Tennessee	390
Connecticut	240	Georgia	125
Maine	300	Louisiana	135
Total			[illegible]

It will be seen, then, that from the Springfield armory alone there have been sent to the points where treason had made its appointments, 125,000 muskets; and not one single musket to any United States arsenal in a Northern State, except 20,000 to New York. But what of New York? These, like those from Troy, were not to remain in New York, but are sold to the traitors for the paltry sum of $2.50 each! If anything was needed to arouse our people to the frightful treachery over which they have been sleeping, let them ponder on this statement!

The Star of the West—Reinforcing Fort Sumter.

[From the N.Y. Times, 7th.]

Rumors have been current for several days that some of the idle steamers now lying up in our harbor would soon find employment in the honorable business of reinforcing Southern forts. The first steamer intended for this service—the Star of the West—is, without doubt, already on her way to Charleston with an efficient body of troops for the relief of the gallant Major Anderson. This steamer, which belongs to M. O. Roberts, and has been of late engaged in the trade to Havana and New Orleans, was chartered a few days since by the Government, and, on Friday, was coaled with unusual dispatch, and got ready for sea. On Saturday she was cleared for Havana and New Orleans, and late in the afternoon of the same day she proceeded apparently on her voyage.

Simultaneously with the departure of the Star of the West, the movement of squads of marines from the Navy-yard toward Governor's Island attracted some attention, and during Saturday night it is believed that some three hundred marines were put on board of a steamtug from Governor's Island, and were taken down into the lower bay. Here they were undoubtedly received on board of the steamer, which, during the night, proceeded to sea.

The Star of the West is commanded by Capt. John McGowan, who was formerly connected with the United States revenue service, and who enjoys, deservedly, the reputation of being one of the most energetic, courageous and capable steamship captains out of this port. That he will give a good account of himself, no one who is acquainted with him will for a moment doubt. If the steamer went to sea at midnight of Saturday, she will, if nothing prevents, arrive at Charleston bar at an early hour on Tuesday morning.

Another Voice from the South.

[From the New York Times.]

A merchant in this city, who recently received a letter from a wealthy planter in Alabama, has furnished us the following extract. The writer says:

ALABAMA, Monday, Dec. 24, 1860.

* * * As to ourselves, Union men, we dare not utter a word,—though I do; and have been repeatedly told that 'nothing but my gray head saves me.' Life is worth nothing, and I can only compare our situation to the reign of terror of the first French Revolution. My wife and children are almost crazy from fright at the hourly prospect of a negro rising, which some of the excited [illegible] groes and whites have confessed would take place about Christmas. If we could get our families to the North we would do it; but even this movement would excite suspicion. And now to our Lincoln's Government. Speaking as they do of wishing to avoid bloodshed; why, there is not bread enough here to last sixty days, and the shortest way to put a stop to all our sufferings would be to block up the ports and break up the mail communication, which would stop the supply of bread and salt, and then the very leaders of this secession movement would be fried in their own fat.

This confirms the intelligence which we have from every quarter of the South on this subject. We are perfectly satisfied that no one thing does half so much to sustain the secession movement in the South, as the encouragement which has been held out by its leaders that it would be perfectly peaceful and safe. The moment the people find that secession means war, they will begin to count the cost. We copied on Saturday from the *Herald*, an authority not likely to say anything intentionally to the damage of secession, a letter from a planter in Mississippi, in which he said that "if the people here (in Mississippi) felt certain that the United States Government would fight vigorously, a submissionist party would soon make itself heard." There is no doubt of this fact. It is folly to say that there is no Union party in the South. The intelligence, the wealth, and the patriotism of the South are all on the side of the Union.

☞ A new painting by a French artist, representing Columbus on his voyage of discovery, places him on deck, smoking a cigar; in one of Van Dyck's pictures, the Sacrifice of Abraham, the patriarch is taking aim with a musket at his son Isaac; the immortal Raphael has left a work representing St. John as a child gazing at the infant Jesus, and clasping a cross in his hands.

PROGRESS OF THE TREASON.

Correspondence between the President and the South Carolina Commissioners.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* furnishes the following resume of the above mentioned correspondence:

The first letter, dated on the 28th of December, is from the Commissioners to the President, in which they transmit a copy of their powers, together with the ordinance of secession passed by their State. They say that it would have been their duty to have advised the President that they were ready to negotiate, but the events of the last twenty-four hours render such an assurance impossible. They continue:

"We came here representatives of an authority which could, at any time within the past sixty days, have taken possession of the forts in Charleston Harbor, but which, upon the pledges given in a manner that we cannot doubt, determined to trust to your honor rather than to its own power. Since our arrival here, an officer of the United States, acting, as we are assured, not only without, but against your order, has dismantled one fort and occupied another, thus altering, to a most important extent, the condition of affairs under which we came.

"Until these circumstances are explained in a manner which relieves us of all doubt as to the spirit in which these negotiations shall be conducted, we are forced to suspend all discussion as to any arrangement by which our mutual interests might be amicably adjusted; and, in conclusion, we would urge upon you the immediate withdrawal of the troops from the harbor of Charleston, under present circumstances. They are a standing menace which renders negotiation impossible, and as our recent experience shows, threaten speedily to bring to a bloody issue questions which ought to be settled with temperance and judgment."

The President replies on the 30th that he cannot determine the relations between the Government and South Carolina, nor recognize the independence of that State. He could therefore only treat with them as private gentlemen.

In reference to the pledge spoken of, he thus recapitulates the facts:

"On Saturday, the 8th of December, four of the Representatives from South Carolina called upon me and requested an interview. We had an earnest conversation on the subject of these forts, and the best means of preventing a collision between the parties, for the purpose of sparing an effusion of blood. I suggested, for prudential reasons, that it would be best to put in writing what they said to me verbally. They did so. Accordingly, on Monday morning, the 10th inst., three of them presented to me a paper signed by all the Representatives from South Carolina, with a single exception, of which the following is a copy:

'*To his Excellency, James Buchanan, President of the United States*:

"In compliance with our statement to you yesterday, we now express to you our strong convictions, that neither the constituted authorities, nor any body of the people of South Carolina, will attack or molest the United States forts in the harbor of Charleston previously to the action of the Convention, and we hope and believe, not until an offer has been made through an accredited representative, to negotiate for an amicable arrangement of all matters between the State and the Federal Government, provided that no reinforcements shall be sent into those forts, and their relative military *status* shall remain as at present.

(Signed,) JOHN McQUEEN, M. L. BONHAM, W. W. BOYCE, LAWRENCE M. KEITT.

Washington, Dec. 9, 1860.'

"And here I must, in justice to myself, remark that at the time the paper was presented to me, I objected to the word 'provided,' as it might be construed into an agreement on my part, which I never would make. They said that nothing was further from their intention. They did not so understand and should not so consider it. It is evident that they could enter into no reciprocal agreement with me on the subject. They did not profess to have authority to do this, and were acting in their individual character. I considered it nothing more in effect than the promise of highly honorable gentlemen to exert their influence for the purpose expressed. Events have proven that they have faithfully kept their promise, although I have never since received a line from any one of them, or from any member of the Convention on the subject. It is well known that it was my determination, and this I freely expressed, not to reinforce the forts in the harbor, and thus prevent a collision, until they had been actually attacked, or until I had certain evidence that they were about to be attacked. This paper I received most cordially, and considered it a happy omen that peace might still be preserved, and that time might be thus given for reflection. This is the whole foundation for the alleged pledge on my part, but I acted in the same manner as I would have done had I entered into a positive and formal agreement with parties capable of contracting, although such an agreement would have been on my part, from the nature of my official duties, impossible.

"The world knows that I never sent any reinforcements into Charleston harbor, and I have certainly never authorized any change to be made in their relative military status."

The President then gives an order sent by Secretary Floyd, on the 11th of December, to Major Anderson, in which the Secretary of War says that, to avoid difficulty, he will send no reinforcements; that Major Anderson must be careful to do nothing to provoke aggression, but must hold the forts to the last extremity, if attacked. He further remarks:

"The smallness of your force will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three forts, but an attack on, or attempt to take possession of either of them, will be regarded as an act of hostility, and you may then put your command into either of them, which you may deem most proper to increase its power of resistance. You are also authorized to take similar steps whenever you have tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act."

The President continues in his letter to the Commissioners:

"These were the last instructions transmitted to Major Anderson before his removal to Fort Sumter, with a single exception in regard to a particular which does not in any degree affect the present question.

"Under these circumstances, it is clear that Major Anderson acted upon his own responsibility and without authority, unless indeed he had tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act on the part of the authorities of South Carolina, which has not yet been alleged; still he is a brave and honorable officer, and justice requires that he should not be condemned without a fair hearing. Be this as it may, when I learned that Major Anderson had left Fort Moultrie and proceeded to Fort Sumter, my first promptings were to command him to return to his former position, and there to await the contingencies presented in his instructions. This could only have been done with any degree of safety to his command by the concurrence of the South Carolina authorities, but before any step could possibly have been taken in this direction, we received news that the Palmetto flag floated out to the breeze at Castle Pinckney, and that a large military force went over last night, the 27th, to Fort Moultrie. Thus the authorities of South Carolina, without waiting or asking for any explanations, and doubtless believing as you have expressed it, that the officer had acted not only without, but against my orders, on the very next day after the night when the removal was made, seized by a military force two of the forts in the harbor of Charleston, and have covered them with their own flags instead of that of the United States."

The President says that under these circumstances he cannot withdraw Major Anderson, and he does not see how the defence of Fort Sumter can be construed into a menace against Charleston.

On the 1st of January the Commissioners reply. They say that they are not particular as to the character in which they are recognized, so that their communications are laid before Congress. The letter is next directed to correcting errors into which they say the President has fallen in quoting their language. They then review the President's message on the question of the forts, &c., and say: "You removed a distinguished and veteran officer from the command at Fort Moultrie, because he attempted to increase his supply of ammunition. You refused to send additional troops to the same garrison, when applied for by the officer appointed to succeed him. You accepted the resignation of the oldest and most eminent member of your Cabinet rather than allow the garrison to be strengthened. You compelled an officer stationed at Fort Sumter to return immediately to the Arsenal forty muskets, which he had taken to arm his men. You expressed, not to one, but to many of the most distinguished of our public characters, whose testimony will be placed on the record whenever it is necessary, your anxiety for a peaceful termination of this controversy, and your willingness not to disturb the military status of the forts, if Commissioners should be sent to the Government, whose communications you promised to submit to Congress. You received and acted on assurances from the highest official authorities of South Carolina, that no attempt would be made to disturb your possession of the forts and property of the United States, if you would not disturb their existing condition until the Commissioners had been sent, and the attempt to negotiate had failed. You took from the members of the House of Representatives a written memorandum that no such attempt should be made, provided that no reinforcements should be sent into those forts, and their relative military status should remain as at present; and although you attach no force to the acceptance of such a paper; although you consider it as nothing more in effect than the promise of highly honorable gentlemen, as an obligation on one side without corresponding obligation on the other, it must be remembered, if we are rightly informed, that you were pledged if you ever did send reinforcements, to return it to those from whom you had received it before you executed your resolution. You sent orders to your officers commanding them strictly to follow a line of conduct in conformity with such understanding.

"Besides all this, you had received formal and official notice from the Governor of South Carolina that we had been appointed Commissioners, and were on our way to Washington. You knew the implied condition under which we came; our arrival was notified to you, and an hour appointed for an interview.

"We arrived in Washington on Wednesday at 3 o'clock, and you appointed an interview with us at one the next day. Early on that day, Thursday, the news was received here of the movement of Major Anderson. That news was communicated to you immediately, and you postponed our meeting until half-past two o'clock on Friday, in order that you might consult your Cabinet.

"On Friday we saw you, and we then called upon you to redeem your pledge. You could not deny it, with the facts we have stated, and in the face of the crushing and conclusive fact that your Secretary of War had resigned his seat in the Cabinet, upon the publicly avowed ground that the action of Major Anderson had violated the pledged faith of the Government, and that unless the pledge was instantly redeemed, he was dishonored. Denial was impossible. You did not deny it. You do not deny it now, but you seek to escape from the obligation on the ground, first, that we terminated all negotiations by demanding, as a preliminary the withdrawal of the United States troops from the harbor of Charleston; and second, that the authorities of South Carolina, instead of asking explanation and giving you the opportunity to vindicate yourself, took possession of other property of the United States."

The Commissioners then proceed to argue that they never made the demand imputed to them. They say they demanded nothing but such an explanation of events as would restore their confidence in the spirit in which the negotiations should be conducted. They further say that their conversation with the President led to the belief that he did seriously contemplate withdrawing the troops from Charleston harbor. They continue, "as to the second point, that the authorities of South Carolina, instead of asking explanation and giving you the opportunity to vindicate yourself, took possession of other property of the United States, we would observe, first, that even if this were so, it does not avail you for defence, for the opportunity for decision was offered you before those facts occurred. We arrived in Washington on Wednesday. The news from Major Anderson reached here early on Thursday, and was immediately communicated to you. All that day men of the highest consideration, men who had striven successfully to lift you to your great office, who had been your tried and true friends through the troubles of your Administration, sought you, and entreated you to act—to act at once. They told you that every hour complicated your position. They only asked you to give the assurance that if the facts were so—that if the commander had acted without and against your orders, and in violation of your pledges—that you would restore the status you had pledged your honor to maintain. You refused to decide. Your Secretary of War, your immediate and proper adviser in this whole matter, waited anxiously for your decision, until he felt that delay was becoming dishonor. More than twelve hours passed, and two Cabinet meetings had adjourned, before you knew what the South Carolina authorities had done, and your prompt decision at any moment of that time would have avoided the subsequent complications."

They then proceed to show that the act of Major Anderson was an act of war without provocation, and that the Government had obtained advantages through the misplaced confidence of the State. They conclude thus:

"Be the issue what it may, of this we are assured, that if Fort Moultrie has been recorded in history as a memorial of Carolina gallantry, Fort Sumter will live upon the succeeding page as an imperishable testimony of Carolina faith. By your course you have probably rendered civil war inevitable. Be it so; if you choose to force this issue upon us, the State of South Carolina will accept it, relying upon Him who is the God of Justice as well as the God of Hosts, will endeavor to perform the great duty which lies before her, hopefully, bravely and thoroughly.

"Our mission being one for negotiation and peace, and your note leaving us without hope of a withdrawal of the troops from Fort Sumter, or of the restoration of the *status quo* existing at the time of our arrival, and intimating, as we think, your determination to reinforce the garrison in the harbor of Charleston, we respectfully inform you that we purpose returning to Charleston to-morrow afternoon."

The reception of this document as heretofore stated, was declined.

Military Movements.

[From the Charleston Courier, 3d.]

It is cheering to record the many evidences of the zeal and enthusiasm with which our people are now inspired, and of their desire to fill up the ranks. The only fear that now seems to be felt is that those who have not as yet been assigned a post for active service will be compelled to stay at home. Old men, who had long since resigned their places for younger and gallant hearts, have again organized, and are volunteering their services to the State. About seventy from that old and favorite corps, the Irish Volunteers, met together Monday evening last, and after some preliminary business, formed themselves into a company, under the name of the Hibernian Guard.

The Zouave Cadets, numbering fifty men rank and file, armed with Minie rifles and accoutred for a regular campaign, were received into the service of the State on New Year's day, and under command of Lieut. Chichester, were dispatched to Morris' Island. The corps comprises a very fine set of young men who have been under arduous drill for several months.

The Company was supplied with the "Zouave Knapsack," lately invented by an Army officer. As an article of comfort and convenience, this article is most unique, and most excellently adapted to relieve the soldier from many of the discomforts attending a campaign. It consists mainly of a sheet of gutta percha cloth, five feet long by three in width, supplied with attaching thongs in order to unite with other sheets for forming tent coverings. Each soldier's knapsack, complete, forms one-fourth of a tent. On the march it is used to carry clothing, a blanket and other necessaries. With the aid of straps it can be fashioned into shape, and by proper adjustment is rendered light and easy to carry. Without the necessity of attending baggage wagons and cumbersome old fashioned canvas tents, the Zouave is enabled to perform quick and rapid marches, supplied with all the comforts of a soldier's life, together with perfect shelter from the inclemencies of the weather.

The German Riflemen, Captain Jacob Small, numbering about eighty men, were also received into service on the same day, and marched to their destination. They were fully equipped and armed with good weapons, and presented the appearance of quite an effective and valuable body of men. The military perfection attained by the corps in the various infantry maneuvers gave general satisfaction and confidence.

In obedience to orders, the Sixteenth Regiment of Militia paraded on the 1st inst., and were reviewed and exercised on the Citadel Green. The regiment numbered over three hundred and fifty men, under command of Col. R. A. Young. A call was made for volunteers, to enter within a few days into active service, under the provisions of the late Act of the Legislature providing for the raising of an armed military force.

Sixty-five men stepped out as above from the ranks, and signified their willingness to enroll themselves. Col. Young and Major De Pass addressed the troops in a few patriotic remarks, during which it was said that in compliance with the law of the State, two companies of seventy-five men each would be expected from the regiment; that if volunteers did not come forth, drafts would be made to fill up the complement of men desired. It was also stated that many members of the regiment had already volunteered, and were in active service. The Marion Rifles, numbering eighty men, and attached to the above regiment, tendered their services to the Governor, and have been accepted.

Under the head of "Awful News," the *Courier* of the same date has the following:

Massachusetts, that State that in 1812 forbade her sons to gird on the sword, now threatens to raise an army of twenty thousand men. Indeed, we are informed by a journal of high authority with credulous people, that she has already raised upwards of seven thousand, and that these brave spirits are prepared at any moment to take up the line of march. The destination of these forces is not indicated. In the absence of this important information, we may presume that the stern faces of these sons of war are turned South Carolinaward. This is really an appalling piece of news. Well, if this terrible army does conquer the young Republic, and take possession of its metropolis, we hope that, out of respect for their tolerant and pious ancestors, they will have service of Sundays in the Quaker Meeting House, which stands on King street. The memories the name of that building will revive will keep the fire burning in their eyes and the nerves of their right arms steady and firm. And who knows but that, during their triumphant procession, the Blue Laws will be put into force, and our husbands and wives will then be mulcted on foot into the pillory for indulging in the innocent delight of kissing. Well, we shall see! Massachusetts is in the field. South Carolina is white with fear—the joints of her loins are loosed and her knees and smiting against each other.

The Seizure of the Georgia Forts.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1861.

The following dispatch, dated at Savannah, Ga., on Saturday, the 5th, reached a Georgian gentleman here last night, who has allowed me to copy it for the *Tribune*:

SAVANNAH, Jan. 5, 1861.

The pretext that it was necessary to take the forts here because the people would rise against them, is the merest subterfuge. The only trouble was the people were not forward enough, and it was necessary to create an excitement in order to bring them to the proper pitch. The whole movement was but a part of a well-digested plan, clearly understood among the leaders of treason in the South, to take advantage of the inaction of the Administration, and put power into the hands of the rebels before reinforcements could prevent the seizure of public property.

The ostensible preparations of the Georgia troops to march to the assistance of South Carolina were really made with a view to the act now done in this State. It is believed that the movement was hastened by dispatches from the South Carolina Commissioners to the leading traitors in this city, and by the necessity of crowding the people toward immediate secession. The programme will now be rapidly carried out, the mask having been flung away, and all pretense of waiting for State action will be discarded.

The common talk of the town declares that all these movements are but preliminary to an attack upon the Federal Capital. Having a friendly country to march through, and having possession of the forts and arsenals, they say that conquest would be easy. They rely on the supposed weakness of the Administration, and are elated with the ease with which they have gained the forts already taken. I give these as rumors only, but where there is so much smoke there must be some fire.

How "Concession" is Received.

Whether or not the present controversy can be settled upon the principles of the federal Constitution as it now is, it is at least certain that it cannot be done upon any other basis. The Secessionists proper would scornfully reject the most humiliating concessions that have yet been proposed, while the North, ever loyal to the Constitution and the laws, is in no better mood to grant them. As an illustration of the spirit of the former, take the following comment of the New Orleans *Crescent* upon the proposition for adjustment originated by Henry Winter Davis of Maryland. Says the *Crescent*:

So far as we can judge of it upon telegraphic information, it is a humbug and a swindle. It is a proposition in the interest of the North. It is a base surrender of the Southern demand. It is an act of treachery, which, though coming from a nominally Southern man, will be spurned and repudiated throughout the Southern States. If Henry Winter Davis, or any body else, supposes the South will be satisfied with his piddling proposition to repeal Personal Liberty bills, and not to admit new States without the consent of all the others, he is greatly mistaken. The South has been "sold" often enough by tricksters and trimmers, and the game can not be successfully repeated. We warn the people against this, and similar devices of submissionists, once more to betray the South and put her more completely than ever at the mercy of her enemies.

Rev. A. Bewley's Last Letter to His Family.

[From the St. Louis Central Christian Advocate.]

September 6, 1860; Fayetteville, Ark.

DEAR WIFE AND CHILDREN:—I never took up my pen under such circumstances before. After I left there that day I was carried on and the next day about nine o'clock we got to Fayetteville. I am here yet. They have not put me in jail, but keep me under guard. At night I am chained fast to some person, and in the day I have liberty to walk about with the guard. I have been, in the general, tolerable, though my company in general has not been as desirable as some. They are now after Tom Willet. So soon as they succeed in getting him, I suppose they will set out with us to Texas on the overland stage, and if so, hand us over to the Fort Worth committee, and receive the reward. Then we will, I suppose, be under their supervision, to do with us as seemeth them good. And if that takes place, dear and much beloved wife and loving children, I shall never, in this life, expect to see you; but I shall look to meet you all with our little babe that has already gone to that blessed haven of repose. The reason why I so speak; in these times of heated political excitement, mole-hills are raised mountain high, and where there is none, it is frequently imagined that there is something. That being the case, it is enough to know that we are "North Methodists," as they are called; and from what we learned in Texas about that Fort Worth committee, they had sworn vengeance against all such folks. I expect when they get us we will go the trip. But dear wife and children, who are big enough to know about these things, know that, so far as I am concerned, all these things are false. You have been with me, and you know as well as I do, that none of these things have ever been countenanced about our house, but that we have repudiated such to the last. So you see that I am innocent, and you, my love, will have the lasting satisfaction to know that your husband was innocent, for you have been with me for some twenty-six years, and your constitution is emaciated and gone down to feebleness. You will have to spend the remaining part of your life as a bereaved widow, with your orphan children, with one blind daughter. Now, my feelings I cannot describe, but I know there is a God that doeth right. As I was taken away, and was not even permitted to see you, that I might bid you and the children farewell, I have to do it in this way, and would say to all to try to continue your way onward to Heaven. Tell George and baby when they get old enough, they must seek religion and be good boys, and meet Pa in Heaven. I want William and John, as they are the oldest, to be good to their mother and their blind sister.

Do with your scant means as you think best. I have feelings—I cannot tell you how I feel for you. There on the road, in your wagons, we thought ourselves at home. But I can only leave you in the hands of Him in whom I put my trust. I know you will not forget me in your prayers; you have mine—shall have while I have breath. I believe much in prayer. I feel no guilt, from the fact that I have done nothing to cause that feeling. Dear Jane, I can not tell what is the best course for you to pursue, but I want you to get somewhere that the children can have a chance at school. Keep as clear of these one-horse towns as you can. Frequently, at such places boys are early led astray. I do hope that the good Lord will comfort you and guide you to the best conclusions.

I would be glad if you would tell Henry McCary to write to Capt. Daggett, at Fort Worth, my standing since he was first acquainted with me, and when you write to your friends tell them to do so too, or as they choose. I now close by subscribing myself your affectionate husband and father. ANTHONY BEWLEY.

You will doubtless preserve this imperfect scroll. A. B.

This is September 6th, 1860.

City of Fayetteville, Ark.

I, with a portion of the vigilance committee, will leave Fayetteville to-night sometime. The committee has returned without Willet, and have given up hunting him any more.

A. BEWLEY.

BRO. ELLIOTT: The above is a *fac simile* of Bro. B.'s letter to his wife, seven days before his execution. I have not changed one word in it. I send it to the *Central* for the publication, as many will be glad to know any facts concerning his last days. We have delayed to do this, hoping that news of his release would reach us, for we were not prepared to believe that all traces of humanity were blotted out in Texas. But in that it seems we were mistaken. M. ROBERTSON.

Mrs. Bewley's post-office address is Humboldt, Kansas Territory. As Mrs. Bewley is in want, anything addressed to David Reese or myself, at Mound City, will be conveyed carefully to her, till different arrangements can be made. As several letters of inquiry have been addressed to me, I would say, she has one horse, five pony colts, one cow and calf, and about one month's provision. She is well worthy the *material* sympathy of all. Inducements have recently been held out to her to leave this Territory to join the Church South; but she prefers to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasure of sin for a season. M. ROBERTSON, P. E., Ottumway District, Kansas Conference.

The Seizure of the Mobile Forts.

[From the Mobile Register, January 5th.]

A corps of observation, consisting of three companies of the First Volunteer Regiment of Alabama, took a pleasant trip down the bay last night, leaving at 10 o'clock. It is supposed that they have gone to inquire whether there are any cool and clever officers of the U. S. Army about, ready to practice strategical warfare, and to block up the only port of the commonwealth after she shall have declared herself "out" of the ring of the Black Republican administration. We have no official information on this subject, but circumstances lead us to believe that the rumors afloat in relation to it are true. After Fort Sumter experiences, it is quite natural that it should be true. Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida, have some "strategical" points on their coasts, which it were cheaper to look after now than hereafter. After the horse has escaped, there is no call to shut the stable door.

Since writing the above, rumor has it that a trip to the Mount Vernon Arsenal, in Washington county, 45 miles above the city, has been projected and was executed last night. A detachment of three companies, to wit: the "Mobile Rifles," Capt. Woodruff, the "Washington Light Infantry," Capt. Garcie, and the "Gardes Layfayette," Capt. Belloc, were detailed for this service, and embarked on board the steamer Selma late last night.

The company detailed for Fort Morgan were the "Cadets," Capt. Sands, the "Fusiliers," Capt. Steinberg, the "Independent Rifles," Capt. Stikes, and the "Artillery," Capt. Ketchum.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, 6th.]

The telegraph gives us an account of the seizure of the U. S. Arsenal at Mount Vernon, and of Fort Morgan, on Mobile Point, by the soldiers from Mobile.

We are not apprised of the authority under which they acted, whether it was a spontaneous popular movement, or an act authorized by the State authorities. The impression conveyed is that it was of the former character.

Mount Vernon is on the Mobile river, at the upper end of Mobile county, a few miles from the city.

Fort Morgan is on Mobile Point, commanding the mouth of Mobile Bay, at the lower extremity of Baldwin county, which lies on the eastern side of Mobile Bay, and extends some hundred and fifty miles northward to the county of Monroe. Baldwin, although so large in extent, extending eastwardly to the Florida boundary, is very sparsely inhabited, except when Mobilians occupy summer quarters along the coast opposite the city.

Fort Morgan was intended to be a powerful fortification, but it is in an unfinished state and was but slightly garrisoned. Both that and the arsenal were incapable of defence against any well concerted surprise, or to sustain a siege of any length of time without material succor. It was not difficult, we think, to take them by a sudden popular movement; but the question may freely be asked whether it was wise because necessary—and it could be only wise at all because highly necessary—to take possession at this time and in that manner. They were the property of the Federal Government, with the consent of the State of Alabama, which is yet one of the States of the Union. No ordinance or act of the State of Alabama has yet authorized the release to her citizens of the obligations to the Union, and until such act is finally adopted, all steps like these which are taken to remove the federal authorities or take possession of the federal places or property, are simply revolutionary, both as against the State and against the Federal Government.

The Conspiracy.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

As has been often remarked, the secessionists of South Carolina have now furnished abundant evidence that they have been long conspiring for the dissolution of the Union. The following are extracts from speeches made in the South Carolina Convention, viz:

Mr. Packer, speaking of secession, said: "It is no spasmodic effort that has come suddenly upon us, but it has been gradually culminating for a long series of years."

Mr. Ingles said: "Most of us have had this subject under consideration for the last twenty years."

Mr. Keitt said: "I have been engaged in this movement ever since I entered political life."

Mr. Rhett said: "It is nothing produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or the non-execution of the fugitive slave law. It is a matter which has been gathering head for thirty years." And he further said: "We are about to sunder our relations with that section (the North,) and I trust forever."

On another occasion Mr. Rhett said: "The Federal laws, laying taxes on the people of South Carolina, have fallen this day; and, so far as we are concerned, fallen, I trust, forever."

Hence it appears that there has been a long concocted conspiracy to overturn the Government of the United States, and that the causes hitherto alleged are mere pretexts.

Does any friend of the Union believe that these men intend ever to return to their allegiance, no matter what concessions are made by the North, if they can help it? If so, he is under a dangerous delusion.

Death of the Marquis of Dalhousie.

The Marquis of Dalhousie died at Dalhousie Castle, Midlothian, Scotland, on the 19th December, in the forty-eighth year of his age. He was one of the most popular Governor-Generals of India. He possessed great administrative abilities, united with good nature. In politics he was a follower of Sir Robert Peel. As Lord Ramsay, he served in the House of Commons for the county of Haddington. In 1843 he became Vice-President of the Board of Trade under Mr. Gladstone, and in 1845 succeeded Mr. Gladstone as President of the Board, and paid great attention to the development of the railway system. In 1848 he accepted the brilliant post of Governor-General of India, where his annexations of territory were alike rapid and unexampled in extent. After his health had been destroyed, he was required by the Court of Directors to remain and finish his work by deposing the King of Oude. Of this stroke of policy, Sir Charles Napier wrote, "We have no right to seize Oude, yet we shall do so, and every advantageous, useful, humane piece of rascality it will be." He was relieved in February, 1856, by Lord Canning. His wife died on the voyage home in 1853, and this event had a serious effect upon his health.

PERSONAL.

Among Ralph Farnum's last words were these: "I have no doubt Mr. Lincoln will do justice and bring South Carolina right. I have great confidence in his ability to govern the nation and prevent it from being broken up." On the afternoon preceding his demise, he asked his daughter-in-law, "Ain't there angels by the bed?" She replied, "Father, do you think there are?" "Oh, yes," said he, "*the room is full of them, and they have come to assist me home.*" Speaking of his recent trip to Boston, where he met the Prince of Wales and the Massachusetts State officers, he said: "One day Governor Banks and Mrs. Banks came to see me, and each of them made me a present. Mrs. Banks kissed me, and I don't recollect that I ever felt so embarrassed in all my life as I did when I found the Governor's wife was going to kiss me."

— An informant of the Washington *Star* says that on Christmas Day Major Anderson dined with the secession authorities—chiefs—in Charleston, and was duly carried back to Fort Moultrie by early moonlight, apparently very much overcome by the good things drinkable set before him. Those in charge of the steamer posted in the channel to watch his movements in the Fort, therefore, thought it would be safe for them to relax their vigilance and themselves take a Christmas night frolic, in the midst of which Anderson and his force spiked Moultrie's guns and landed safely in Fort Sumter. The apparent intoxication of Anderson was but a feint to have the very effect it did have.

— A French paper, speaking of our Presidents, says that certain words generally give each one his popularity, and he thus translates Gen. Taylor's famous speech at Buena Vista: "A little more *raisins* (grapes) Capt. Bragg!" while he translates "Old Hickory" *Vieux Noyer* ("Old Walnut.")

— The *Herald's* Washington correspondent pretends to have private letters that an effort is making by the merchants of Boston to raise twenty-five thousand dollars, to be presented to Governor N. P. Banks, to induce him to forego his engagement with the Illinois Central Railroad, and continue in politics.

— Miss Maggie Mitchell is singing secession songs at Montgomery, Alabama, at which place at a late benefit, a splendid lone star flag was presented her.

— A number of years ago, Mr. Webster was asked at a dinner table, his opinion of Mr. Buchanan, and replied that "he was a politician, but no statesman." It is curious that a short time after, Mr. Buchanan was asked his opinion of Mr. Webster, and replied that "he was a statesman, but no politician."

— At Caprera, in Garibaldi's house, at break of day all are astir, and every one preparing himself for his own occupation, so that on the little square facing the house you see on one side Col. D—— sharpening a knife, on the other F—— mending a spade; Menotti, his son, trying a musket; B——, who with a needle mends nets; G—— selecting the seeds; and, inside the house, the daughter's good governess preparing some coffee for these working people. Then each goes about his business—one to the direction of the plow, another to the plantation of the vine, which is to be tried; some devoting themselves to fishing, others to the chase, and the General to survey all, to direct all, selecting the best agricultural systems that his mind suggests to him. Towards midday a slight and sober collation, where, seated around an old walnut table, "belonging to a drawing or entrance-room," they narrate to each other their campestral feats, interspersed by relations of war episodes, of military adventures, and a hundred other things, which render that familiar intercourse so exquisitely agreeable. Then the daughter, *à l'impromptu*, makes the house resound with the accords of an excellent piano (sole luxurious article of furniture he possesses at Caprera,) and begins playing the allegro, "*Dagli'ria avanti un passo*," followed by that here prohibited, "*va fuori d'Italia*"—hymns which recall so much grief and so many national joys. After breakfast each resumes his occupation again, to meet at the frugal evening dinner, where certainly no one envies the regal repast shared in gilded saloons. At night, after a short walk, the Dictator retires to his own little room, and there, alone with his thoughts, meditates on the future destiny of Italy. Government sent to Maddalena, for the Dictator's disposal, the national steamer Washington—the same that so greatly assisted at the disembarkation on *terra firma*. Garibaldi, however, gratified at such *empressement*, would not allow that the State should suffer an expenditure which he thought unnecessary, and nobly refused the offer. Last week he, with various friends, went to the Sardinian coast to hunt. Hardly was Garibaldi's arrival known, than a thousand fires shone on the surrounding hill summits, and multitudes of mountaineers hastened from every part. Among those villagers he spent a happy day.

— The *Churchman* of this city has an article on Bishop Onderdonk, which the *Express* says "is the occasion of much remark among both clergy and laity of the Episcopal Church. It seems that in the official journal of the proceedings of the late Diocesan Convention, just published, the name of the Bishop is omitted from the list of the clergy, contrary to usage heretofore, but whether by accident or mistake does not appear. The editor of the *Churchman* insists upon it that the name should be restored to its place at the head of the list. Even if it was omitted at the Bishop's own request or demand, as we are told, 'no right-thinking person can justify an officer of the Convention for making the alteration.' The *Churchman* intimates plainly that it was the 'work of design;' and every churchman, therefore, is urged to help undo a manifest act of injustice, by earnestly working for the restoration of the Bishop to his holy office—'for surely the Diocese of New York more than any other on the American chart, needs the energetic supervision and governing capacity so signally centering in Bishop Onderdonk, as a presiding officer and managing head.'"—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Springfield Incident.

[From the State Journal, 7th.]

An old man, hailing from Mississippi, dressed in plain homespun, came to our city Saturday. He mingled freely with the Republican representatives—got their views, and seemed to think that we are not quite so black as we are represented. He called on Mr. Lincoln, talked freely with him, and heard the President elect express his sentiments and intentions. He learned that Mr. Lincoln entertained none but the kindest feelings toward the people of the South, and that he would protect the South in her just rights. He had a long conversation, and went away delighted. He left the office of Mr. Lincoln in company with a friend who communicates this to us, and when outside the door, he remarked, while the tears stole down his furrowed cheeks: "Oh! if the people of the South could hear what I have heard, they would love and not hate Mr. Lincoln. I will tell my friends at home, but," he added sorrowfully, "*they will not believe me!*" He said that he did wish that every man in the South could be personally acquainted with Mr. Lincoln.

The Charleston Post Office.

Alfred Huger, Esq., in reply to a letter from the Postmaster General, states that he still considers himself as holding his office under the Government of the United States, and shall account to the United States for all moneys coming into his hands as Postmaster. This he considers himself permitted to do by the ordinance of secession, and shall so interpret his duty until South Carolina shall conclude a postal treaty with the United States or make other postal arrangements requiring a change in his official relations. This information we believe to be authentic, although we see no allusion to it in the official paper of Saturday night.

We understand also, although there has been no official contradiction of it, that there is no truth in the rumor telegraphed hence to the Northern press that the Government is about to send additional troops to Fort Sumter.—*National Intelligencer, 7th.*

SENSIBLE! Those Hand Knit WORSTED GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE CLIMATE *And the Holidays.* Manufactured and sold by ADDISON GRAVES, 78......Lake Street......78.

STANTON'S, No. 48....Clark Street....No. 48 NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE, FAMILY GROCERIES UNEXCELLED IN QUALITY AND VARIETY. SOLE AGENT FOR Amelung's Celebrated Boneless HAMS, Westphalia Cure, Superior Quality and Flavor. FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, IN CANS. SWEET CORN, TOMATOES, GREEN PEAS, LIMA BEANS, MUSHROOMS, FRESH PEACHES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, PINE APPLES, OLIVES. FISH, IN CANS. FRESH SALMON, LOBSTER, TURTLE SOUP, HERRING.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS SUPPLIED WITH BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. F. MUNSON, Blank Book Manufacturer, [illegible] LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

MUDGE'S American Sherry. THE NORTHWEST PRODUCING ITS OWN WINE. A Great Want Supplied. A pure Wine of delicate flavor that competent judges pronounce superior to most of the high priced wines sold in this country, is now being produced by the undersigned from the STRAWBERRY VARIETY OF RHUBARB. Beyond the ordinary tonic effect of a Pure Grape Wine, this acts as an alterative, and INVALIDS SUFFERING FROM INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, and who CONSEQUENTLY CANNOT USE OTHER WINES, are using it with the happiest effect. Sold at manufacturer's prices by J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, Ill. I. B. MUDGE, Belvidere, Ill., Sept. 1, 1860.

JOHN B. IDESON & CO., No. 115 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILL., Agents for the NEW YORK BELTING AND Packing Company, Have on hand at all times A large supply of their new patented smooth and solid Vulcanized RUBBER BELTING, Warranted Superior to any other ever made. PACKING AND TUBING, *Leather Belting*, FIRE BUCKETS, CONDUCTING AND ENGINE HOSE, Of all sizes and best quality. Lace Leather, Belt Hooks and Clasps, RUBBER CLOTHING, Rubber Boots and Over-Shoes, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES, TOYS, COMBS, And everything in the RUBBER LINE. RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

VULCANIZED RUBBER GOODS: Ladies and Men's Gloves, Nursery Sheeting, Carriage Cloths, Piano, Horse and Wagon Covers, Air Beds, Pillows and Cushions, Spittoons, (a new article just received,) Door Mats, Bath Mats and Tubs, a new style of Knife Sharpeners, Parlor Skates, new styles of Fancy Balls, Stationer's Bands, Erasing Rubber, &c., &c.

Hard Rubber Goods: Crochet and Knitting Needles, Finger Rings of various styles and prices, Slates, Pen-Holders, Pencils, Cutters, Cork Screws, all styles of Syringes, Canes, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Napkin Rings, Ruler's Thread and Needle Cases, Match Boxes, Studs and Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains, Tumblers, Bonnet Pins, Soap and Shaving Boxes, &c., &c. PATENT VULCANITE EMERY WHEELS. ☞ Dealers will please make a note of this advertisement in making their purchases.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 123 Lake Street 123 MANUFACTURERS OF BLANK BOOKS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN WRITING PAPERS, *Envelopes, Memorandum and Pass Books.* WRITING INKS AND FLUIDS. Cards and Cardboards. BOOK BINDERS' STOCK, AND OFFICE STATIONERY. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 123 Lake Street.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, WOOLEN YARNS, SKATING CAPS, HOODS, HOODS, SONTAGS, LEGGINS, MITTENS, AND SCARFS, CHENILLE HAIR NETS, AND HAND-KNIT WORSTED GOODS, MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY SUTTON & BURKITT, 41......La Salle Street......41.

FUR MANUFACTORY. C. N. SPEARS, JR., With F. & A. HERBOG, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in HATS, CAPS AND FURS, BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c. 66 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. 66. Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the Trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line.

TO THE FRATERNITY. Masonic and all other kinds of REGALIA, Made to order, all qualities and prices. [illegible] Lake street, Tremont Block. H. E. CABERRY.

GIFFARD'S INJECTOR, FOR SUPPLYING WATER TO STEAM BOILERS. All sizes received direct from the manufacturers, and for sale at Factory prices by HIGGINS, MOWRY & CO., No. 235 Randolph street.

ALL ILLINOIS CURRENCY TAKEN AT PAR, For Oak, Ash, Black Walnut, Cherry and White Wood Lumber, at Cash Prices. WALLACE & HOLMES.

2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, for sale by STEVENS & WEBBER, Randolph street.

REMOVAL. DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, 79 Lake Street. NOS. 74 & 76 LAKE ST. Cash and Short Time Prompt Buyers. BOWEN BROTHERS.

BARNUM'S GREAT TOY STORE, No. 136 Lake Street. BARNUM BROTHERS, Direct Importers of, and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, BERLIN WORSTED, SHAKER YARN, Baskets, YANKEE NOTIONS. 136 LAKE STREET.

CORNS! CORNS!! Greatest Discovery ever known. IMMEDIATE AND UNPAINFUL CURE. CHARLES NEUBERT, No. 122 Lake street.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. PARIAN MARBLE, TERRA COTTA AND BOHEMIAN ORNAMENTS, SILVER-PLATED TEA SETTS, CASTORS, SPOONS, FORKS, Ivory Handle and other Cutlery, Looking Glasses and Clocks, IRON-STONE CHINA, GLASS WARE.

REMOVAL. WE HAVE REMOVED OUR STOCK OF PAPER To our new and commodious store, Nos. 42 and 44 State Street. Railroads, Banks, and Insurance Companies. DRUGGISTS. LAWYERS. AUBURNDALE PAPER. Cheapest and Best Paper. STATIONERS AND COUNTY OFFICERS. GROCERS AND DRY GOODS DEALERS. PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS. CUT CARDS AND CARD BOARD.

T. C. SMITH & CO., Brass Cock Manufacturers, COPPERSMITHS, WROUGHT IRON, STEAM AND GAS FITTING. SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN. 236 Washington Street, Chicago.

MALT! BARLEY MALT, A STOCK OF PRIME BARLEY MALT For Brewers' and Distillers, CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. ALSO, SUPERIOR YEAST MALT, IN BARRELS. ADDRESS, A. G. [illegible], 13 South Water Street, Chicago.

HERRING'S SAFES NEVER FAIL. 56 HOURS IN THE FIRE. From the Fire on Franklin Street.

VEGETABLES FROM TREMONT HOUSE GARDENS. COUCH PLACE, Between Dearborn and State.

Special Notices. Cincinnati, Hamilton County. To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment. A Friend in Need. Try it. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. Greeley's Bourbon Bitters. W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 38 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 72 State street, Chicago. Lyon's Katharion for the Hair. Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

Music Stores. W. W. KIMBALL, DEALER IN PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS, No. 99 Clark Street. HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S Premium Piano Fortes.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago. AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. 99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE, No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y. HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director of Dodworth's Band.

Eye and Ear. EYE AND EAR.—DR. CADWELL, TREATS ON THE EYE AND EAR.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, Opposite the Court House. MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES.

Plumbing. R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 54 La Salle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK. TO THE TRADE.

Scales. DURYEE & FORSYTH, Manufacturing Company SCALES, FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c. A. E. SPENCER, Agent, 38 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S Premium Scales! Manufactured by ADAMS & HITCHCOCK, 60 S. Canal-st., Chicago. All kinds of Scales Repaired.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES. DICKERSON, Randolph, Chicago.

Dentists' Cards. WILLIAM ALBAUGH, DENTIST, WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO. Post Office Box 863.

A. W. FREEMAN, DENTIST.

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You will find everything in the above line, from the Smallest Pocket Memorandum Book to the largest Counting House Desk, and at the lowest prices. Call and see for yourself.

DRUGGISTS

We have for sale, Fluorine, Tissue, Mastic and Preserved Papers adapted to your use.

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We have the best varieties of Legal Cap Papers, for Declarations in the various Courts. Call and see before buying.

AUBURNDALE P.O.

Have you tried the Nice, Tasty and Cool Celebrated Brand? If not try them.

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Greatest Discovery ever known

IMMEDIATE AND EFFECTUAL CU

This powerful remedy is the result of one of the most eminent medical discoveries of the age. It is a Vegetable Compound, and is so mild that it may be used by the most delicate child with perfect safety. One application is sufficient to prove its wonderful curative powers. In every case a Cure is warranted. Sold by Druggists generally. Price 25 Cents.

CHARLES NEUBER

No. 122 L

General Agent for the Western and So for the Celebrated Professor Kellogg's

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I have on hand a large assor

PARIAN MARBLE, TERRA. C AND BOHEMIAN ORNAM

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Ivory Handle and other Locking Glasses and Clocks. Ch With a very large and complete

1868-STONE CHINA, GLASS Which I will sell at very low

G. W. L

Sign of the Golden Vase, 64 and 66 State street, opposite

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Greatest Discovery ever know

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1861.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1861.

The money market to-day was decidedly dull. Very little paper was offered for discount, and generally there was less doing than any day, the holidays and fasts of course excepted, that we have noticed for the past two weeks. The lull is attributed to the warm weather of the past two or three days. It is cold and freezing to-night, with no prospect of a thaw, and business will be likely to move in a day or two. Bankers have an abundance of means to meet all the necessities of trade. Money for all legitimate business paper is abundant.

Exchange took another turn—upward—to-day. The current bank rate was 4 ₩ cent. premium, but outsiders were charged 5@1 ₩ cent. above the price to customers. The demand is light, for our merchants do not like to go back to higher figures. The banks buy warily, and any considerable supply would at once force down the price. A very active demand for currency would also cause exchange to drop. To-day the buying rate is 5@5½.

Gold buying at 4 ₩ cent.; selling at 6 ₩ cent. The brokers maintain a large margin between the buying and the selling price to protect themselves against a fall.

PREMIUM AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

The rates of Exchange on New York, premium funds, uncurrent money, gold, &c., as corrected daily by F. Granger Adams, editor of the Chicago Bank Note List.

	BUYING. Prem.	SELLING. Prem.
Exchange on New York	5	6@6½
N. Y. & N. Eng. solvent Bank Notes	4	
Louisville, Ky., and Indiana State	4	
Mich. and Canada	4	
New Jersey and Iowa	3	
Penn., Md., Free Ind. & Mo. Banks	Par	
Gold	4	

UNCURRENT MONEY.

	Dis.
Discredited Illinois	15
Va., North & South Carolina, Ga.	5
South Carolina	10
Stock Banks of Tennessee	5@10

CINCINNATI.—We quote the following from the *Gazette* of yesterday:

The market was firmer for exchange, and advanced to ¾@⅞ buying, selling at ¾ on New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and buying at ¾@⅞ dis. and selling at par on Baltimore.

Gold remains the same as on Saturday. Rates of interest in the market range from 12 to 24 per cent. for good paper.

RAISED BILLS.—Bank of Sparta, Illinois, (new bills,) 5's raised from 1's; No. [illegible], payable at Sparta. S. D. Clapp, President. Waller & Co. give this description of it:

The face of the bill is *red*. A large spread eagle on a white ground; the tips of the wings reaching nearly across the length of the bill. Look on the top margin, above the eagle, on a red ground, and you will see small ones printed thereon. On the right hand corner, you will perceive a (5) five pasted or printed thereon. By looking at this bill with a glass, you will see it is very badly done, otherwise it is very good.—*Mo. Republican.*

PHILADELPHIA.—The *North American* of Monday says exchange and specie show a further decline. The following are the quotations furnished:

New York Exchange	¾@⅞	premium.
Country Funds	¾	di count.
American Gold	¾@⅞	premium.

The money market is very easy, the offerings of paper, both at the banks and outside, growing lighter daily, and first class names are scarce and wanted at the discount houses at 10 ₩ annum; money on call is also more abundant.

STOCKS.—The following statement shows the highest and lowest prices of last week and the prices current Monday and last Saturday:

	Last Saturday.	Highest.	Lowest.	Monday.
New York Central	75¾	79¾	75	78¾
Reading	35¾	39¼	31¾	39¾
Erie	30¾	40¾	29¾	29
Hudson River	42¾	49¾	42¾	49¾
Michigan Central	48¾	57	48¾	56¼
Michigan Southern	15	18¾	15¾	18
Michigan S. guarant'd	31¾	36	31¾	35
Illinois Central Scrip	59¾	60	59	70
Galena & Chicago	55¾	71	65¾	68¾
Cleveland & Toledo	25¾	31	25¾	30
Chicago & Rock Isl'd	60	67	60	63
Panama	112¾	118¾	112	115
Pacific Mail	83¾	86¾	84	89¾
Delaware Hudson	83¾	86	83¾	85
Harlem	14	16	14	15¾
Harlem preferred	33	38¾	33	37¾
Chi. Burl. & Quincy	63¾	67¾	64	67¾
Milwaukee & Miss.	9	10	9	9¾
Virginia 6's	*78¾	77	70	76
Tennessee 6's	*71	76	74	76
Missouri	*65¾	72	65	70

*Dividend off in all the columns.

NEW YORK.—We take the following from the *World* of Monday, its money article being dated on Saturday evening:

The week closes upon a money market of great ease for loans on all prime securities. On call, the rates range from 5@6 ₩ cent., with exceptional offers to lend at 4 ₩ cent. Strictly first class indorsed paper is scarce and in demand, and is readily taken at 9 ₩ cent.; good names, in ordinary times classified as first-class, pass at 12@15 ₩ cent., according to the date of maturity. Second-class names are not inquired for, and are difficult to sell at 18@24 ₩ cent. The foreign exchange market is firmer, and the rates have a tendency to advance. The bankers' quotations for 60 days, sterling bills are 105; for 30 days, 106; and for 3 days sight, 107. Commercial 60 days bills sell at 103@104. On Paris, $5.45@5.37½, and for 3 days sight $5.32; Amsterdam, 40; Hamburg 35, and Bremen 77.

THE COAL BUSINESS.—Annexed is a statement of the Coal business of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the year 1860:

	1860.	1859.
Sent North	202,273.01	197,364.18
Sent South	8[illegible]7,954.09	6[illegible]2,069.16
Total	1,080,227.10	830,421.14
Increase in 1860	250,792.16	

The Coal as above was distributed to the following points:

Scranton and on line of Northern Division	29,544.00
Binghampton and for Chenango Canal shipments	65,948.00
Syracuse and for shipment	114,261.07
Ithaca and for shipment	31,686.19
On line of N. Y. & Erie and connecting roads	10,224.15
Elizabethport	446,155.00
Line of Central R. R. of New Jersey	15,740.18
Washington and for shipment on Morris Canal	142,961.35
Southern Division D. L. and W. R. R.	25,106.16
Total	1,080,227.10

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Barly bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	400	14468		113	1316	395
C. & R. I. R. R.	658	350	1730			
I. C. R. R.	280	2900	5290			
C. B. & Q. R. R.	701	2663	9616	1073	680	
C. & N. W. R. R.	1045	5620		586	270	446
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	900		6643		390	220
Total	3594	25429	24164	1872	2519	1191

	Dr's'd Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wines brls.
G. & C. U. R. R.	1414	247	28	2660	
C. & R. I. R. R.	320	125	13	2265	102
I. C. R. R.	318	150		1630	22
C. B. & Q. R. R.	445	621	40	4305	50
C. & N. W. R. R.	356			5883	
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	2				60
Total	2734	1143	100	20673	341

The receipts of Dressed Hogs to-day were 2,734. The market was firm with a good packing and shipping inquiry, and prices advanced 5@10c, with sales at $5.12½@5.65, and $5.25@5.75 for lots dividing on 200 lbs. Live Hogs were firm and in good demand at $4.50@4.75 gross. Provisions firm but inactive.

There was a better feeling in the wheat market to-day, and an advance of ½@1c was made on yesterday's prices, sales of No. 2 spring being made at 73@73½c. No. 1 spring was very quiet and almost entirely nominal. Flour was more active, with some inquiry for shipment, but sales show a slight decline on yesterday's quotations. About 2000 brls were sold at $4.05@4.30 for good to choice brands of spring extra, and $3.75 for choice superfine. There was but little doing in corn, but the market was firm and steady at 29½c for mixed in store. Oats continue steady at 17½c. Rye quiet. Barley unchanged. Hides dull and drooping. Highwines steady.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1861.

FLOUR—Receipts, 3,594 brls. Market dull and a shade easier. Sales were:—[illegible] brls "Lockport Hydraulic," 200 brls "Smith's Mills," 100 brls "Morgan," 110 brls "Forget Me Not," and 225 brls (brand not named) all at $4.30 delivered; 100 brls "Waupaca" at $4.05 del; 450 brls "Marine" on private terms; 330 brls very choice superfine at $3.75 del.

WHEAT—Receipts, 25,429 bu. Market quiet and firm, and prices advanced ½@1c. Sales were:—[illegible] bu No. 1 Spring at 75½c in store; [illegible] bu do at 75½c in store; 1,500 bu Club at 81c delivered; [illegible] bags do do fro on track; 1,200 bu by sample at 82c on track; 700 bu do on track; 150 bags at 81c on track.

CORN—Receipts, 24,164 bu. Market steady and a shade firmer. Sales were:—15,000 bu Mixed in lots at 29½c in store; 207 bags Yellow at 33c on track.

OATS—Receipts, 1,872 bu. Market firm and steady. Sales were:—6,000 bu No. 1 at 17½c in store.

RYE—Receipts, 2,519 bu. Market dull. Sales were:—[illegible] bags prime at 45c on track; [illegible] bags good at 44c on track.

BARLEY—Receipts, 1,191 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—400 bu choice at 50c on track; 400 bu [illegible] on track; 400 bu at 45c delivered.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 341 barrels. Market steady. Sales were:—[illegible] brls city Highwines at [illegible].

MILL STUFFS—Sales 2 tons Middlings at $9.50 on track.

LARD—Receipts, [illegible] lbs. Quiet. Sales 54 tierces No. 1 Lard at 9½c.

DRIED APPLES—4 tons Eastern Dried Apples sold at 4½c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Sales 30 bu dirty Timothy Seed at $1.60.

SALT—Market steady, at 1[illegible] for Limed, and [illegible] for Fresh.

POTATOES—Quiet, at 20@25c ₩ bu.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens firm and in good demand at $1.25@1.50 ₩ doz; Dressed Turkeys dull at [illegible].

HIDES—Receipts, 20,673 lbs. Market dull and heavy at the following quotations:—Green Country, 5@5½c; Green Salted, 5½@6c; Kip, [illegible]; Calf, [illegible]; Dry Salted, 10@11c; Dry Flint, [illegible].

BUTTER—The market continues dull. We quote:—Good firkin, 12@14c; common, do., [illegible].

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts, 2,734. Market active and firm, and 5@10c higher. Sales were as follows:—

[illegible]

LIVE HOGS—Receipts, 1,143. Market firm and steady, with an good packing and shipping demand [illegible].

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—January 9.—Flour—Scarcely so much doing, but the market generally without important change. [illegible]

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers, also their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use delivered in Chicago:

8 horse power	$ 500	20 horse power	$1,200
10 " "	575	25 " "	1,390
12 " "	725	30 " "	1,675
15 " "	800	35 " "	2,000
16 " "	1,100	40 " "	2,300

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C.

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

Post Office address, Box 774. oc7-3m-ly

A CARD.—The subscriber begs to announce to his friends and the public that he has been appointed Agent by old and reliable Eastern Houses for the sale of

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES,

Lead, and Old Wines and Liquors,

Which he will sell to the Trade on favorable terms, the latter in bond or otherwise.

In addition to the above it is SOMETHING NEW for one person to have in this city upwards of

$500,000 WORTH OF GOODS,

Embracing

Piano Fortes, Sewing Machines, Law and other Books, Stationery,

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Lumber, Builder's Hardware, Fine Cigars and Groceries, as well as Genuine Wines and Liquors, which he has also for sale for a short time (on commission), and wants everybody to know that BARGAINS CAN NOW BE HAD

FOR A LIMITED PERIOD.

To Cash Purchasers, either Wholesale or Retail, he offers inducements now and unprecedented.

☞ Call or address the above, a call will satisfy the most incredulous that this is no bogus announcement. All the goods are warranted first-class.

J. F. BIRIERLY, Office, No. 9 Dole's Building, South end of Clark street Bridge.

P. O. Box 86. ja5d3-4-3m

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

Fine Jewelry, Watches and Silver Ware.

The beautiful stock of goods now opened and on sale at 87 Lake street, (Tremont Block), is now offered at cost for Forty Days. The subscriber being desirous of closing out his stock before the commencement of raising to grade of the Tremont House, offers extra inducements to his customers, such as they never enjoyed before. We have on hand a beautiful assortment of CARBUNCLE, CORAL, LAVA and ETRUSCAN SETT, of the latest styles. Also, best Chatelain and Guard Chains, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Scarf Pins, Bracelets, Lockets, Pencils, Pens, and everything in the line of Jewelry. Also, a fine assortment of Napkin Rings, Forks, Spoons, Knives, Salt Stands, Castors, Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Tea Sets, Communion Service, Fruit Dishes, Wine Castors, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, &c., all of which is offered at cost. Inspection is solicited. Don't forget the number, 87 Lake st., under the Tremont House. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted. (de24-d663-1m) H. R. CABERY.

PATCHIN'S MAGNETIC OIL.

This Oil is no humbug, but can be vouched for by scores and hundreds in our city and the surrounding country who have proved it invaluable for Colds, Coughs, Ear-Ache, Head-Ache, Tooth-Ache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Frosted Feet, Corns, Asthma and Fever Ague. For Sore Throat and Diptheria we can especially recommend it as one of the best remedies ever known. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale at wholesale and retail at 87 Lake street, Tremont Block.

de24-d661-1m H. R. CABERY.

LADIES TAKE NOTICE.—You can find Gilt and Plated Laces, Fringes, Braids, Cord, Tassels, Stars, Spangles, Bullion Thread, &c., at 87 Lake street, under the Tremont House. Bullion Embroidery done to order.

de24-d658-1m H. R. CABERY.

THOMSON'S IMPROVED

FINGER NAIL BRUSH.

This new and beautiful article, which is admired by all who use it, can be obtained at

GALE BROTHERS,

Druggists and dealers in every variety of Toilet Articles. 202 RANDOLPH STREET.

TIMOTHY HAY.—100 car loads of the best Timothy Hay in bales, well bound, of 400 lbs each, and Ten Tons on a car, for sale

CHEAP FOR READY PAY.

Make application immediately to the undersigned at 8 Market street.

de31d130 FRISBIE BROTHERS.

HENRY LE GRAND, Portrait Painter from Paris,

Studio, 113 Lake Street, above Hessler's Gallery.

☞ Photographs Colored in the Highest Style of Art. The same art taught in a few lessons. ja5d3w

F. F. DeDERKY, M. D., Home- opathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. Having enjoyed an European medical education, with a practical experience in this country, the Doctor feels confident he can give entire satisfaction in the treatment of all curable diseases, Acute and Chronic.

Office hours till 9 A. M., and 1 to 3 P. M., and all hours of night, at his residence, 94 West Randolph street. no5-d380-6m

CATARRH! CATARRH!

Dr. SEELYE'S Liquid Catarrh Remedy. Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh. A Circular, with full particulars of the disease, &c., will be sent to any person by addressing Post Office Box 4[illegible]. Office 88, Lake street, corner of Wells, Chicago, Illinois.

HOOPS. HOOPS. — MESSRS. FANAR, LINK & CO., at Fort Wayne, Indiana, are manufacturing Round Hickory Flour, Pork and Whisky Barrel Hoops by Machinery. The Hoops are well shaved and lapped ready for the Cooper to put on the barrel. Consumers of Hoops will find it to their interest to give them a call. All orders promptly filled and attended to. Manufactory opposite the Depot, Fort Wayne, Indiana. [illegible]

CORN WANTED.—I will pay the highest market price for 60,000 Bushels Corn on the car, delivered on the Railroad Track.

S. MARSH, southwest corner Rush street Bridge.

Caloric Dried Meal from New Corn, by the Barrel or Bag, at much reduced prices.

[illegible] SYLVESTER MARSH.

LAND AND CASH.—One Thousand Acres of Choice Land, heavily timbered with Pine and Oak in the immediate vicinity of one of the best lumber markets in Michigan, and a few thousand dollars in cash, are offered in exchange for Merchandise. A stock of $10,000 to $15,000 desired. Address, JAMES MONTEITH, Otsego, Mich. de8d3w

PURE SWEET CIDER—in whole and half barrels, received daily and for sale at [illegible] STEVENS & NORRIS.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kunz will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, removing of stable manure, and any offensive matter. Orders directed Chas. Kunz, Chicago P. O. Box 4149 will receive prompt attention. [illegible]

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL. Fairfield Mills.—200 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.

[illegible] No. 23 South Water st.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled on short order and at the lowest rates [illegible] STEVENS & NORRIS.

500 Bags RIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Boxes BABBITT'S SALERATUS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

10 Casks No. 1 NUTMEGS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, landing and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bbls. CRUSHED, POWDERED and GRANULATED SUGAR. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

50 Bbls. PRIME PLANTATION MOLASSES. New Crop. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

150 Bags PEPPER. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Hf. Bbls. MACKEREL. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

350 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUPS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVIth CONGRESS—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1861.

SENATE.—A message from the President was received.

Mr. SEWARD presented the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, asking the establishment of steam postal service between San Francisco and China. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. SEWARD also presented a memorial, signed by the most prominent citizens of New York city, concerning the present state and future happiness of the Union.

Mr. SEWARD got the floor to express his views on the President's Message.

Mr. HUNTER asked that the resolutions offered by him be made the special order for Friday.

Mr. YULEE presented a bill to adjust the present difficulties between the States, which was ordered printed.

Mr. SLIDELL presented a resolution of inquiry, that the President inform the Senate whether John B. Floyd at present fills the office of Secretary of War. If not, who fills the office; and if the appointment of an acting or provisional Secretary has been made, and when and by what authority it was made, and why the fact of such appointment was not communicated to the Senate?

Mr. CLARK presented resolutions which he said he should offer as amendments to the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden,) when they came up:

Resolved, That the provisions of the Constitution are ample for the preservation of the Union and the protection of all the material interests of the country; that it needs to be obeyed rather than amended, and our extrication from our present difficulties is to be looked for in strenuous efforts to preserve and protect the public property and enforce the laws, rather than new guarantees for particular interests, or compromise or concessions to unreasonable demands.

Resolved, That all attempts to dissolve the Union or overthrow the Constitution, with the expectation of constructing it anew, are dangerous and illusory, and in the opinion of the Senate no reconstruction is practicable, and therefore to the maintenance of the existing Union and Constitution should be directed all the energies of the Government.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Mr. BIGLER presented sixty-five memorials from the citizens of Pennsylvania, asking that the Crittenden resolutions be submitted to the people.

Mr. SEWARD called for the reading of the President's message, and it was read.

Mr. DAVIS called for the reading of the accompanying papers—the correspondence of the South Carolina Commissioners already published.

Mr. DAVIS said while the country was looking anxiously to South Carolina, her Commissioners arrived here with power to make a peaceable adjustment of the difficulties. The high character of these Commissioners is well known, yet the report went out that they had violated etiquette and insulted the President, and that the Commissioners retired. The President, in his message, does not even allude to the cause of the failure of the negotiations, and not even tells us the Commissioners are gone. He stops with a letter, which he must say was wanting in fairness, and was a perversion of the arguments they presented. Mr. D. said he had an authentic copy of the Commissioners' reply, and asked that it be read by the Clerk.

Mr. KING said the Senator talks of the high character of the Commissioners. Benedict Arnold and Aaron Burr once also had high characters.

Mr. DAVIS (interrupting) The Senator from New York once occupied a higher position than he does. Now, I call the Senator to order.

Mr. KING—These men were here with a treasonable purpose.

Mr. DAVIS—I call the Sentor to order. I sent a paper to be read, sir.

Mr. KING—I call the Senator to order. I object to the reading of the paper.

Mr. DAVIS—If the Senator has the meanness to object, let it come back.

Mr. KING said he objected to the reading. He did not want to hear the papers read.

A long discussion ensued on a point of order. The ayes and noes were called on the decision of the chair that the paper was understood to be part of the Senate papers.

Mr. KING said he objected to the reception of the paper, as he supposed it was supposed to supply a deficit in the President's message.

Mr. DAVIS explained that he sent the paper simply to be read as part of his remarks, consequently he was much surprised to hear the objection, but if the Senate chose to take the paper as a paper of his own, he had no objection. As the Senate had taken charge of it he wanted them to dispose of it.

Mr. KING said he simply objected to the reception of it, as he supposed it was intended to supply a deficit in the message, and thought it would be a rebuke to the President. He was willing the Senator should read the paper, but was not willing to disapprove the action of the President in saying nothing of that letter.

The decision of the Chair was sustained. Ayes 31, noes 19.

The ayes and noes were called on reading the paper. Ayes 35, noes 13.

[The last letter of the Commissioners was then read. It has already been published.]

Mr. DAVIS resumed and said that more than ever since the episode thrown into his remarks, he pitied the Executive of the United States. He must be fallen indeed, when he comes to the Senator from New York for support and protection; but when the President read this letter, when the country was anxious, why did not the President call on these men for the means by which peace could be restored? He might then have avoided the evil of war, and the country would not be waiting now to see whether it would be peace or war. Mr. D. here yielded to the motion from

Mr. BIGLER, who moved that the consideration of the message be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved that his resolutions to submit amendments of the Constitution to the people, be taken up.

Mr. CLARK said he wished to amend by substituting the resolution he offered.

Mr. WILSON moved to postpone it till to-morrow.

Mr. PUGH thought it best to decide the question at once.

Mr. BIGLER spoke in favor of voting on the resolution now. He thought they had neglected the question too long. He thought there was political power enough here to save the country. It was never too late to struggle for the Union.

Mr. SAULSBURY made an appeal for a vote now, that the country might know if there was patriotism enough here to save the country by the adoption of the resolutions.

The resolutions were then postponed till to-morrow.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. WILKINSON moved that the bill be referred to a select committee.

Mr. GWIN said he thought it would destroy the bill if it were referred to a committee.

Mr. LATHAM entered his protest against any reference of the bill.

Mr. RICE said it was evident that the friends of the bill intended to pass it without giving the Northwest a show. He moved its indefinite postponement.

Mr. BAKER seconded the motion.

Mr. LATHAM demanded the ayes and noes on the motion.

Mr. LANE thought that this was not the time to pass such a bill. He thought it was better to say to the South that their rights should be protected. He (Lane) did not believe this Railroad would restore peace.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. STRATTON asked leave to present a memorial of the citizens of Princeton, on the subject of national affairs, containing practical suggestions.

Mr. BURNETT objected.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President. He says at the opening of the session he called attention to the dangers of the Union, and recommended such measures of relief as he believed would have the effect of tranquilizing the country, and save it from the perils in which it is needlessly and unfortunately placed. It is not necessary to repeat these opinions and recommendations; his opinions there expressed, remain unchanged. He regrets to say that matters, instead of becoming better, are still worse, and hope is diminished. Alluding to the condition of South Carolina he says there is no other alternative but to collect the revenue and protect the public property, as far as is practicable under existing laws. His duty is to execute, and not to make the laws. The right and duty to use the military and naval force against those who illegally assail the Federal Government, are clear and indisputable, but the present state of things was beyond the Executive control. We are in the midst of great revolution, and he recommended to Congress to act in the present emergency. To Congress is reserved the power to declare war and remove the grievance that might lead to war, and restore peace to the country. On them rests the responsibility.

After eulogizing the blessings conferred by the Union, he says should it perish, the calamity will be as severe in the Southern as in the Northern States. The secession movement is chiefly based on misapprehension as to the sentiments of the majority of several of the Northern States. Let the question be transferred to the political assembly—to the ballot box—and the people will redress the grievances. In Heaven's name, let the trial be made before we plunge into the assumption that there is no other alternative. Let us have reflection. Would that South Carolina had reflected. He appeals to Congress to say in their might, "The Union must and shall be preserved" by all constitutional means. He recommends Congress to devote themselves to prompt action with a view to peace. A division on the line of 36 deg. 30 min. is suggested as calculated to produce an adjustment. It was an imputation on members to say they will hesitate a moment. The danger is on us. In several of the States forts and arsenals have been seized by aggressive acts. Congress should endeavor to give a peaceful solution. He states the reason why he had refrained from sending troops to Charleston harbor, believing this would have furnished the pretext, if not the provocation, on the part of South Carolina for aggression. Referring to Major Anderson, he says that officer could not, before he left Fort Moultrie, have held that post forty-eight or sixty hours.

He had warned his countrymen of its danger. He felt that the duty was faithfully but imperfectly performed. He was conscious he meant well for his country.

Mr. HOWARD of Michigan moved that the message be referred to a special committee of five, with instructions to inquire whether any Executive officers of the United States have been or are now treating or holding communication with any persons for the transfer of any forts or any other property; whether any demand for their surrender has been made, and by whom, and what answer has been given; whether any officer or officers have entered into any pledge not to send reinforcements of troops to the harbor of Charleston; if so, when, where, by whom, and on what considerations; whether the custom house, post office and arsenal at Charleston have been seized; by whom held in possession; whether any revenue cutter has been seized, and whether any efforts have been made to recover it. The Committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and report from time to time such facts as may be required for the national honor, &c.

Mr. HOUSTON raised the point that such instructions were against the rules.

Mr. HOWARD replied, and moved the previous question.

Mr. CRAWFORD [illegible] no cause for excitement—we have passed beyond that point. [Voices—"There's no excitement;" "we are calm."]

Mr. CRAWFORD continued—Men should be cool and understand the line on which they are going. He ineffectually sought to offer a substitute for the resolution.

Mr. GARNETT desired to have the President's message considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PHELPS remarked that the President informed them they were in the midst of a revolution, and advising the adoption of such measures as may avert civil war. The President appeals to Congress to make an effort to restore the fraternal relations which ought to exist. The recommendation made by the President is entitled to the respect of the American people, but the resolution pending, instead of proposing a remedy, looked to a special committee to indict somebody. He would vote against the resolution, which did not meet the emergency.

Mr. FLORENCE, believing the resolutions productive of no good, opposed it.

Mr. HILL said the resolution was not based on a pacific plan to adjust the difficulties.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia looked on the resolution as a fire-brand to be thrown into the country, which was already excited.

The resolution passed. Ayes 135, noes 62.

Mr. MAYNARD asked consent to offer a resolution that the minority report might be made from the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. HINDMAN, called on the Chairman to state the number of members attending the meetings; whether there was any probability of making a report, and state such particulars as would be calculated to shed some light on the subject.

Mr. BURNETT said he understood from the member from Arkansas, that there was no probability of agreeing. A number of members representing the slave States had withdrawn from it. Was it, therefore, politic or wise to continue the committee when there was no prospect that they ever would report? He wanted to discharge them. No action was taken on the resolution.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the civil and miscellaneous Appropriation Bill. The Committee rose without coming to a conclusion on the Bill.

On motion of Mr. LEAKE, the Select Committee on the President's Special Message, were instructed to inquire whether any arms have recently been removed from Harper's Ferry to Pittsburgh, and if so, by whose authority, and for what reasons. The resolution was amended so as to extend the inquiry as to the removal of arms from all the Arsenals.

Mr. MORRIS of Pa. presented a memorial from the citizens of Philadelphia, signed by men of all parties, in favor of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S compromise. Referred to the Committee of 33.

Adjourned.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Rumors of the attack on the Star of the West, in the neighborhood of Charleston, and the cannonading of that city by Major Anderson, are rife everywhere, creating intense excitement, though nobody can give any authority for the report.

An adjourned meeting of the Republican caucus is subject to the call of the chairman. The resolutions of the Border State Committee will then be the subject of discussion.

The report that orders have been issued by the British Government to Consuls of ports of the Seceding States to refuse certificates of clearance to English vessels is denied, and it is added that Mr. Burch, British Consul to Charleston, recognizes the *de facto* Government by granting such certificates to the outgoing vessels of that nation.

Whether the Congressmen from the seceding States will remain here after the declaratory acts are passed, will depend upon the action of their several Conventions.

Agents are here from the Southern States, and continue to arrive, for the purchase of arms. The Government has for the present refused to sell any to the States or private parties. One for Mississippi starts for the North to-morrow, although it is said the supplies there are not abundant.

Secretary Thompson's conditional resignation had been tendered more than a week. The President pledged himself (so Thompson charges) that no troops should be sent southward without his knowledge. Thompson knew nothing of the sailing of the Star of the West until last evening. It is currently reported that Mr. Thompson and the President had high words, in consequence of which the President hinted that he had better resign.

A detachment of 68 mounted dragoons passed through Baltimore yesterday afternoon from Carlisle Barracks to Harper's Ferry, as a guard for the Government Armory. They are ordered there on the requisition of Superintendent Barbour. Mr. Boteler strongly urged upon the War Department that it would not be politic to send them there at this time.

In the Committee of 33 to-day there was considerable discussion on Mr. Dunn's proposition, submitted some time since. Two or three propositions underwent criticism from various members, but no positive action was taken.

It is understood here that the sub-treasurer of Charleston has communicated the fact to the Government that the South Carolina authorities will not allow him to pay any more drafts, nor even to pay Anderson's men. All the cash in the vaults is to be retained there.

It is now ascertained that all the seceding States have drawn their quota of arms for 1861 in advance. The order from South Carolina was filled only a few days ago.

[Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

Private letters from the best sources in Charleston, dated on Saturday, express the gravest distrust as to events, and fear blood may flow at any moment. Many families are moving from the city under these apprehensions. The most sagacious leaders have lost their power, and are at the mercy of an excited and exacting populace.

Larz Anderson, of Cincinnati, brother of the Major, has just returned from Charleston. After the first interview with his brother, the surveillance was not continued, and he had free communication with him. The Major considers his position entirely secure, and is fully supplied with provisions and other necessaries, except coal and wood for military purposes, in case that extremity should be reached. He is in good spirits, and hopes that reason will operate upon the misguided people before long.

Mr. Holt transacts his important business at Gen. Scott's office, as a precaution against the leakage in the War Department, and in consequence of a distinct intimation given by Mr. Miles of the South Carolina delegation, to the President, that they had the means of knowing when reinforcements were ordered, if at all.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—There seems to be a mistake or misapprehension somewhere. It is denied by gentlemen very intimately related to the Administration that the recruits to Fort Sumter were ordered without the previous sanction of the President, and further, that the subject was discussed in the Cabinet, and that acting Secretary of War, Holt, as well as some other members of the Cabinet, clearly understood that it was the wish of the President that the recruits should be sent.

The War Department is in possession of information that the Governor of South Carolina has forbidden the United States sub-Treasury at Charleston from paying the drafts of the pay-master in favor of Maj. Anderson and his command, and the sub-treasurer has refused accordingly. Half a million dollars is daily exported from New York by the Treasury Department.

Com. Maury says that the long passage of the Levant does not, in his judgment, justify the supposition of her loss. He gives the reasons for his belief.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Commander Hartstein of South Carolina, has resigned his position in the Navy.

Capt. Kearny of New Jersey, has written a letter recalling his letter of resignation, but it appears this was never received at the Navy Department.

Senator Seward has the floor for Saturday to speak on the state of the Union.

It appears from the official report that since April last the Government has sold to various parties 24,000 muskets, altered from flint to percussion locks, at a cost of 22 cents apiece. The amount realized was $54,000. They were almost worthless, and were previously condemned by the ordnance officers.

A telegraph dispatch from the Navy Department to an officer at Key West, was recently intercepted at Mobile by the authorities there.

The U. S. Agricultural Society commenced their annual session at the Smithsonian Institute to-day. Col. Ware of Virginia is elected President *pro tem*. The act of corporation given by Congress was accepted. Various committees were appointed.

Energetic measures are being made for the protection of public property in and about the city.

Seward to be Secretary of State.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The *Evening Journal* to-night announces, officially, Mr. Seward's acceptance of Secretary of State under Lincoln's administration. It says that the department was tendered to Mr. Seward early in December last, and after consultation with friends on whose affection and judgment he is accustomed to rely, he accepted the position. The *Journal* closes its announcement as follows: "And with the remark, that on no former occasion has a President offered, or a Secretary accepted, that department, in a manner more delicate and respectful to each, or more independent and honorable to both, we dismiss the subject, not, however, without putting on record the prediction that President and Premier will so discharge their duties, amid all the difficulties that surround them, as to preserve the blessings of Union, and to deserve and receive the homage of their countrymen."

John A. Dix to go into the Cabinet—Important Rumor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Hon John A. Dix has been summoned to Washington to take a seat in the Cabinet. It is uncertain whether he will take the War or Interior Department, or Post-Master Generalship.

Special dispatches from Washington say the Cabinet is deliberating upon the propriety of arresting Senators Wigfall and Toombs for high treason.

The President has prepared a communication to be laid before Congress, disavowing Cava Johnson's award, in the Paraguay claimants and sustaining Mr. Clay in the matter of the diplomatic relations with Peru.

Working Men's Meeting in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 9.—A rather intemperate call for a mass meeting this evening, of Working Men out of employment, caused some apprehensions of a disturbance, but the ulterior designs, if any, were frustrated by the good sense of the meeting, under the instructions of temperate speakers. Union speeches were delivered, by Judges Pierson, Waugh and others. A majority of a Committee of five, presented resolutions endorsing and recommending the Crittenden compromise, and commending the action of the President in supporting the act of Maj. Anderson, which were passed.

Destructive Fire.

ATLANTA, Ills, Jan. 8.—Gill's grain ware house was burned this morning, with 8,000 bushels of grain, including about 1,000 bushels of corn for Kansas sufferers. Loss $4,000—fully insured.

Congressional Speculations.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 9.—It is said on high authority that Mr. McClure received a letter from Mr. Lincoln to-day, the exact contents of which have not transpired. Enough, however, is known to warrant the belief that Mr. McClure's opinions expressed since his return from Springfield that Mr. Seward's influence would alone retain Mr. Cameron in the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln is correct. Mr. McClure has heretofore been silent. There is considerable curiosity in public circles to know what action the anti-Cameronites will take in opposition to Mr. Cameron's appointment. Since the receipt of Mr. Lincoln's letter, Mr. McClure confidently expresses his belief that Mr. Cameron will decline an appointment. Mr. McClure seems to be well advised.

Messrs. Sanderson and Casey, leading Cameron men, left this city last night for Washington in great haste, and it is believed that their departure has some connexion with Mr. Cameron's declination. The friends of Mr. Cameron here are tolerably confident that he will receive the appointment to the Cabinet and accept it.

The Stolen Bonds.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A special committee appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with full powers, &c., are in full session at the St. Nicholas upon the matter of the stolen Indian trust bonds. Among those already subpoened or about to be, are Collector Schell, Clarks, Dodge & Co., Simeon Draper, G. B. Lamar, R. H. Lowry, Matthew Morgan & Co., Thompson Bros., W. T. Coleman & Co., Wood, Campbell & Co., Duncan, Sherman & Co., and several others.

Believing that the public interests will be best subserved by conducting the investigations as privately as possible, the members have pledged themselves not to divulge anything in regard thereto. They hope to conclude their work here before the close of the week.

From Virginia.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 8.—The schooner S. W. Lathwell, of Staten Island, has been seized for violation of the Virginia Inspection law.

It is reported that active measures are in progress for the defense of fortress Monroe.

RICHMOND, Jan. 8.—A special correspondence to the N. Y. *Herald* says the Committee of the House of Delegates having in charge the subject of a Convention, have prepared a bill, which they will report to-morrow. They have fixed upon the 18th of February for the meeting of the Convention, and the 7th for the election of the delegates.

The question of additional military force for the purpose of defense has been referred to a committee. A resolution proposing to appropriate ten million dollars for that purpose has also been referred.

The general opinion is that Virginia will secede about the 20th of February. In the mean time such preparations will be made as may be necessary to repel any aggression.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 9.—A Joint resolution was introduced in the Senate to-day to appoint a Committee to represent to the President of the United States that in the judgment of the General Assembly of Virginia, any additional display of military power in the South will jeopardize the tranquility of the Republic, and that the evacuation of Fort Sumter is the first step that should be taken towards the restoration of peace and harmony. Laid over.

The resolutions relating to a National Convention, with the amendment for a Convention of the slaveholding States, to produce concert of action, were referred to the Joint Committee on Federal Relations.

The House has passed the second section of the Convention bill, designating the 4th of February next for the election of delegates.

New Hampshire Politics.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 8.—The Democratic, Republican and Union State Conventions were held here to-day. The two former were quite fully attended. The Democrats nominated Gen. Ged. Stark, of Nashua, for Governor. The Republicans nominated Hon. W. S. Berry, of Hebron, for Governor. The Unionists adjourned without making a nomination.

By order of the Democratic Convention, 233 guns were fired in honor of Jackson, Anderson and the nomination for Governor. The three respective Conventions manifested a unanimous spirit for perpetuating the Union.

In the Third District of New Hampshire the Republicans have nominated F. M. Edwards, for re-election to Congress.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 9th.—The Republicans of the 2d District in Convention at Manchester to-day, nominated Mr. E. H. Rollins of Concord for Congress.

Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 9.—Hon. Lyman Trumbull was re-elected to the United States Senate to-day at 3 o'clock. Trumbull, 54; Marshall, 46. Hon. Abraham Lincoln, Gov. Wood, the State officers, members of the Supreme Court, and many other distinguished persons were in the Hall during the voting. The galleries and lobby were densely crowded with people, and much satisfaction was expressed when the result was announced.

Hon. S. Higbee, the leading Democrat in the Illinois Senate, introduced a series of resolutions suggesting such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as shall take the subject of slavery out of Congress. They embody Douglas's doctrine and will give rise to warm and lengthy debate.

New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 9.—The House met, and after some confusion elected T. H. Teese of Essex, Speaker, and Jacob Sharp of Warren, Clerk. These persons were not the regular nominees, though both are Democrats. The contest turned, between Breckinridge and Douglas, the Republicans supporting the latter, which succeeded. The Americans and Democrats, who have a majority, were not able to make an agreement; 5 Democrats voted with the Republicans and produced this result. After a long struggle for engrossing-clerk, they adjourned without electing.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, January 9.—The steamship Quaker City brings Havana advices of the 5th, and nearly $250,000 in specie.

The ship Servia, under French colors, supposed to be the Montauk of New York, was brought into port by a Spanish war steamer with 900 negroes on board. The brig Canina, from Portland, brought to Havana the crew of the schooner Surveyor, abandoned, sinking outside Portland Dec. 24th. Business at Havana was still paralyzed, but an improved state of things was expected before the end of January. Stock of sugars 28,000 boxes.

From California.

FT. KEARNEY, Jan. 9.—The Pony Express from San Francisco, Dec. 26th, has arrived. The State redeemed $18,000 seven per cent. unmatured bonds on the 24th, at 93@92c. Business was suspended on account of the holidays and the wet weather. No news of importance transacting.

From Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 9.—Ex-Governor Morrill was to-day elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Hamlin. The vote in the Senate was unanimous. In the House the vote stood for Mr. Morrill 134, G. T. Shepley 28.

Mississippi Out.

JACKSONVILLE, Miss., Jan. 9.—The Convention has passed the ordinance of immediate secession by a vote of 84 to 1. All prominent places are illuminated. Cannons are being fired and fireworks displayed generally.

Fire in Rochester.

BUFFALO, Jan. 9.—The extensive tobacco manufactory of James Adams & Co. on Washington street, was almost entirely consumed by fire this morning. Loss on building and stock estimated at about $50,000. Insured for $26,000.

Arrival of Marines.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—A company of marines, numbering forty muskets, under Lieut. Howell, came in a special train from Washington this morning, took possession of Ft. McHenry and raised the stars and stripes.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The steamship Canada sailed at 11 o'clock this morning with nine passengers for Halifax, and nineteen for Liverpool. She takes out no specie.

To Shippers.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT.

On Thursday Next, the 10th inst.,

The practice of Free Delivery, in Chicago will be Discontinued on Westward Bound Freight, and the rate of thirty-five cents a ton is hereby agreed upon and established as a minimum at which price the Drays heretofore in the service of our respective Companies will deliver city goods to such parties as desire it.

H. H. PORTER, Gen. F. Ag't, M. S. & N. I. R. R.
J. J. HOUSTON, " Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R. R.
H. E. SARGENT, " M. C. R. R.
C. G. [illegible], Supt. M'r's. Des. per J. C. FARGO.
J. H. [illegible], Ag't, Great Western Despatch.
J. NOTTINGHAM, Ag't, Fast Freight Line.
F. A. CHAPMAN, Ag't, Valentine Express.

Chicago, January 8, 1861. ja9d115-1t

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO SHIPPERS.

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE

FOR TOLEDO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, ALBANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND OTHER EASTERN CITIES,

Both in the United States and Canada.

An Express Freight Train will leave Chicago Station corner of Clark and Twelfth streets, daily, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the above places.

Shippers by this Line can rely on having their property transported to its destination with as QUICK DISPATCH and as FEW TRANSFERS as by any other route.

This Company have within the past few months built Cars especially adapted for this trade. If desired, Freight can be sent from Chicago to Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Pittsburgh or New York without change of Cars.

Rates at all times as low as by any other Line.

☞ Mark Freight designed for this Line, "Via Michigan Southern Railroad Express Freight."

Contracts given at the General Office, No. 21 Dearborn street, and at Chicago Station.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup. Toledo. H. H. PORTER, Ass. Gen. Fr't Ag't.

ja5dy CHAS. M. GRAY, Con'l Agent.

Legal Advertisements.

MASTER'S SALE.—Circuit Court of Cook County. Jonas C. Hearth, compt., vs. Andrew J. Brown, Harvey B. Hurd, Paul Cornell, [illegible] ... In Chancery.

[illegible]

Chicago, January 8th, 1861. [illegible]

Wants.

WANTED—A Boy who is capable of taking care of a horse and cow. Apply at 46 Lake street. [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do general housework and wait on a table. Apply immediately at No. 381 Washington street, between State and Wabash ave. ja9d2t

WANTED—A centrally located Furnished House. The owner & other board with tenant or not, as preferred. Address Drawer 4653 Chicago P. O. ja9-d3t

WANTED—By a young German a situation as Clerk in some respectable business or LAW Office. Best of references given. Please address "E. C. S.," Box 4214 Chicago, Ill., or call at Daily Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill. ja8d3t

WANTED—A Girl wants a situation to do first-class cooking, washing and ironing in a private, respectable gentleman's family. Please apply to No. 134 Adams street, South Side. ja9d3t

WANTED—A Furnished House wanted by a gentleman and wife. Any one having a well furnished house to rent can find a good tenant by addressing Post Office Drawer 5[illegible], stating terms, &c. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents in every city and town in the West, with $5 or $10 capital, can make from $3 to $10 a day. Sample sent on receipt of five cents in stamps. J. H. JOHNSON, 78 State street, P. O. box 4033, Chicago, Ill. ja1-d391m

BOOK-KEEPER.—A Situation wanted by a gentleman who has had fifteen years experience in the largest houses. Is at present employed, but would prefer a Book-Keeper's situation. Does not object to the amount of work to be done. Can give the best of reference as to capacity and honesty. Address INDEX, at this office. ja9d3t

HOUSE WANTED—A Lady now on the North Side wishes to rent

One Good Sized House or Two Medium Sized Ones,

Adjoining each other, in a block to be located on the South Side, north of Monroe street if possible. The House or Houses must have

All the Modern Conveniences,

And must be in a pleasant locality. Brick preferred. She will take immediate possession or will wait until the 1st of May, as may be agreed upon. Address Post Office Box 1[illegible], or apply at 10 South Water street. ja7-1wx

TO VESSEL OWNERS.

Wanted to purchase

Two Schooners and Five Canal Boats,

For which real estate and notes secured by mortgage will be given. Apply to TOMPKINS & CO., Room No. 9 Kingsbury Block. de31-d264-3w

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A fine Family Horse. Also, a Top Buggy, Cutter and Harness, which have been in use for a year. All are in good condition and will be sold cheap for cash. Address "L." at Tribune Office. ja8-d8S3-1w

TO RENT—Those two first-class three story Brick Houses on Prairie Avenue, just north of Old street, with swelling front and good cellar, a cast iron tank with fine view of the lake; hot and cold water, &c. Inquire at 46 Van Buren street. de29-d7[illegible]w

FOR SALE—100 Tons superior quality Prairie, Timothy and Clover Hay, mixed.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Weight guaranteed, and delivered free. Orders for the same for any quantity will meet prompt attention. HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 19 Dearborn-st. Post Office Drawer 5127. de29xlm

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A Suit of Rooms suitable for either a married couple or single gentlemen, can be obtained at 187 Wabash avenue. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated. ja9d3t

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with board can be obtained at 64 Adams st. ja8-1wx

BOARDING—At 278 State Street, corner of Van Buren, by the week and day. Furnished and unfurnished rooms for families and single gentlemen. Room for 100 Day Boarders. ja7x1w

BOARDING—Fine Furnished and pleasant rooms for a gentleman and wife in a private family and in good location. Address J. B., Tribune Office when and where may be seen. ja8x1w

BOARDING.—Three Furnished Rooms to rent with board at low rates. Also, a few day boarders wanted at 43 Michigan avenue. ja8x3t

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at the Waverly House, 232 Kinzie street, for $3.00 per week. Day board $2.50 per week. de8x3w

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue. de8x1m

To Rent.

TO RENT—Very low to a good tenant, the lower half of a new house on the West Side, containing all modern improvements, and convenient to the cars. Address "O." Box 3336. ja9x3t

TO RENT.—The Dwelling, No. 11 Michigan Avenue, (lately occupied by Jerome Beecher, Esq.) with all the modern improvements, with good Barn, &c. Also, some Furniture and other Fixtures, Carpets, &c., for sale if desired with them. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, No. 97 South Clark street. ja9-d885-1w

TO RENT.—A desirable house on Michigan avenue, south of Twelfth street, with water, gas, stable and good cellar. Rent low. Apply to C. H. BECKWITH, 123 South Water street, or CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., 12 South Lasalle street, over the Old Custom House. ja5x1w

TO RENT—On moderate terms—two New Brick Dwelling Houses, situate on Green street, between Fulton and Carroll streets, West Side. Inquire at OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO'S Office, southwest corner Clark and Lake street. de27-d73[illegible]w

TO RENT—In the Iron Block, corner of Lake and Lasalle street,

ONE LARGE HALL.

Also, a number of rooms suitable for offices or other purposes. Inquire of LAFLIN, SMITH & BOIS, 79 South Water street, corner of State. de25-d[illegible]-3m

NEW AND SECOND-HAND Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice.

115 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.

Transportation.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

Corner Lake and Dearborn Streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From and after this date, until further notice, our Expresses will arrive and depart as follows:

EAST:

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Arrive.	Depart.
10:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
11:00 P. M.	5:30 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

Arrive.	Depart.
10:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
10:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.

SOUTH:

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO.

Arrive.	Depart.
9:45 P. M.	9:30 A. M.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Arrive.	Depart.
7:10 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
8:50 P. M.	9:30 P. M.

WEST:

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

Arrive.	Depart.
5:15 A. M.	7:15 A. M.
10:40 A. M.	5:45 P. M.
5:15 P. M.	11:45 P. M.

CHICAGO, FULTON & IOWA CENTRAL.

Arrive.	Depart.
8:40 P. M.	11:40 A. M.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.

Arrive.	Depart.
8:40 P. M.	11:40 A. M.

ELGIN & STATE LINE.

Arrive.	Depart.
8:40 P. M.	11:40 A. M.

NORTH:

CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE.

Arrive.	Depart.
11:31 A. M.	7:45 A. M.
5:00 P. M.	12:30 P. M.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

Arrive.	Depart.
12:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
5:20 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

Our time is unequalled to and from all points, and rates always as low as by any other Express, and our present arrangements are such that we forward all matter for the Eastern Cities—WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, QUEBEC and MONTREAL—through by connecting trains, thereby avoiding the delay of rebilling at intermediate points. We have lately extended our lines over the HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD, giving us increased facilities for the transactions of business in Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, and making direct connections with the CENTRAL OVERLAND CALIFORNIA and PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS COMPANY.

FOR DENVER CITY,

And all parts of the Gold Regions. We would also call the attention of customers to our system of collecting invoices on delivery of goods, thereby giving them facilities for the filling of orders from customers they do not care to give credit, or that are unknown—in such cases we hold ourselves responsible for the return of money or property. When the goods so ordered will not afford our regular express charges, trains the same can be shipped by freight trains consigned to our agent and invoices sent by regular express to be collected on delivery of goods.

Orders left at our office for wagons to call will be attended to promptly.

Goods received too late for billing at the office can, if required, be delivered to messengers, who will receipt for same. JAS. C. FARGO, Sup't.

Superintendent's Office, Chicago, Dec. 10th, 1860.

de12-d695-1m

CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

Via PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD to Crestline; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad to Cleveland, and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk and Buffalo, connecting with all Eastern Railroads.

THE ONLY LINE SENDING FREIGHT THROUGH TO CLEVELAND, DUNKIRK AND BUFFALO WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

The above line has been established by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Companies, for transporting property with dispatch, between Chicago and all Eastern Cities and Towns that has heretofore been done by any line.

☞ Rates at all times as low as by any other route.

For shipping property by this line please mark—"Fast Freight Line via Crestline."

Ship Freight by this Line, as they have the best Passenger Route to the East and South.

The undersigned will be happy to see their friends and customers at any time.

J. NOTTINGHAM, Gen'l. Agent. Office 13 Dearborn street.

J. S. CORNING, Contracting Agent.

DAN ATWOOD, Local Agent Ft. Wayne Freight Depot, corner Van Buren and Canal streets, West Side.

Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1861. ja1-d[illegible]

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE, VIA.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and Pennsylvania Railroads, to all Eastern Cities.

CLARKE & CO.,

THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS,

Are prepared to contract freights through, by authority of the Companies named above, at their office,

72 - - - Dearborn street, - - - 72

And at depot of Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., Chicago, or at Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

The offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House, New York; No. 1 South William street, New York; No. 77 Washington street, Boston; No. 80 North street, Baltimore, and at the General Depot, Philadelphia. [illegible]

NEW SUPPLIES RECEIVED of the following Valuable Law Books—Vol. 19 United States Digest, Hilliard on Torts, Greenleaf on Evidence, Bishop on Marriage. [illegible] D. B. COOKE & CO. 111 Lake st.

THE SANCTUS.—A Collection of Church Music, fully complete in every department, adapted to the use of all Christian denominations. By Edward Hamilton. [illegible] Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

Amusements.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

THIS EVENING,

PROF. YOUMANS,

Will lecture before the Association this (THURSDAY) evening, at

Metropolitan Hall.

Subject: "CHEMISTRY OF THE STARS." Doors open at 7 o'clock. H. W. BISHOP, Jr., Chairman Lecture Committee. ja10

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

"[illegible]" Received with New Words.

Great success of the

FOUR BEAUTIFUL GIRLS,

MISSES ADA AND EMMA WEBB,

And the celebrated and Fairy-Like Danseuses,

THE GALE SISTERS.

Who will appear, for the third time, on Thursday, January 10th, in the new Fairy Extravaganza entitled:

THE INVISIBLE PRINCE,

Which will be presented with beautiful scenery, brilliant music, and new dresses.

[illegible] Miss Emma Webb. [illegible] Miss Ada Webb. [illegible] Miss Hannah Gale. [illegible] Miss Adeona Gale.

The performance will commence with the effective drama of

ALICE, THE ROSE OF KILLARNEY.

Miss Ada Webb as Davis O'Leary. Miss Emma Webb as Alice.

After which Grand Pas de Deux by the Gale Sisters.

FRIDAY, January 11th, COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE WEBB SISTERS.

☞ WANTED—Twenty-five Young Ladies to assist in a new spectacle now in preparation. Apply to Mr. Harrington at the stage door from one till two o'clock, daily.

ANNIVERSARY OF

FRANKLIN'S BIRTH.

Ninth Annual Ball and Banquet

OF THE

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION,

AT THE

BRIGGS HOUSE.

Thursday Evening, January 17, 1861.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

ALFRED M. TALLEY, President.

G. W. McDonald,	Wm. A. Hornish,	G. McGairy,
P. J. O'Brien,	R. V. Shurly,	J. W. White,
J. E. Woodrock,	C. C. Fordham,	M. C. Misener,
Wm. B. McGill,	R. L. Chaplin,	Thos. Fenton,
W. J. Jefferson,	Jabez Graves,	Fred. Vogt.

Tickets can be procured of any member of the Committee of Arrangements, at the offices of the Tribune, Times, Democrat and Post, at the different Job Offices, and at the office of the Briggs House.

☞ A Carriage List will be found at each of the above offices.

Price of Tickets $5, for the Banquet, Ball, Carriage, &c.; half tickets (to either Banquet or Ball), $3.

de31-d[illegible]

FIFTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL

—OF—

CLEVELAND LODGE NO. 211 A. F. & A. M.,

Will be given at the

TREMONT HOUSE,

Thursday Evening, Jan. 31, A. D. 5861, A. D. 1861.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Nathan W. Huntley,	Alexander G. Gray,
Wiley M. Egan,	Ira Goddard,
Edward Hamilton,	J. D. Perkins,
	William Stewart.

Members of the Fraternity are requested to appear in Masonic Costume.

Tickets may be procured of any member of the Committee of Arrangements, and at the Tremont House.

Price of Tickets . . . . $3.00.

Orchestra, Light Guard Band. ja5-d633-3w

KINGSBURY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8th, 1861, and every evening this week.

THE PERFORMANCE WILL CONSIST OF

Comic Pantomimes, Negro Burlesques, Fancy Dancing, Comic Singing, &c.

CHASTE, AMUSING AND ATTRACTIVE.

Admission 25 cents, to all parts of the house. Front seats reserved for Ladies and Gentlemen accompanying them. [illegible]

FAREWELL BENEFIT LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH,

Will Repeat his Two Lectures on

LONDON,

AT METROPOLITAN HALL,

On Friday and Saturday Evenings,

JANUARY 11TH AND 12TH,

Which will be the last opportunity of hearing him in this city. The Lectures will be interspersed with new matter and illustration.

Hon. I. N. ARNOLD will preside.

Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the Shoe Store, under the Hall, and at the principal Book Stores. ja8-d[illegible]

THE CITY MISSION

TABLEAUX AND FESTIVAL

AT BRYAN HALL

Thursday and Friday, Jan. 10th and 11th.

In order to raise means to fit up suitable rooms for the Industrial School, with a Lodging Room for Wayfaring Men, and to provide Fuel for the Worthy Poor, a public entertainment of Tableaux and Supper is proposed, with a Dinner, the two days mentioned, under the charge of a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen.

The undersigned would recommend the object proposed by Rev. Mr. Tuttle, City Missionary, to the liberal patronage of the charitable.

Wm. B. Ogden,	Wm. H. Brown,
E. C. Larned,	P. Anderson,
T. B. Bryan,	Julius Rumsey,
E. H. Haddock,	F. Tuttle,
P. Granger Adams,	S. A. Goodwin,
Isaac N. Arnold,	S. Nottingham,
J. H. Hoes,	C. R. Larrabee,
J. D. Ogden,	Geo. C. Stanton,
Gage, Bro. & Drake,	Taber, Hawk & Co.,
A. Hessler,	J. A. Bryan,
Geo. F. Lee,	J. H. McCagg,
H. J. Kimball,	H. H. [illegible],
C. Beckwith,	C. M. Fitch,
J. Clarkson,	H. B. Johnson,
C. G. Richmond,	C. P. Loberg,
C. Coverley,	H. Towner,
J. W. Jones,	D. Goodwin, Jr.,
Geo. W. Higginson,	A. Thorkildson,
A. G. Calkins,	Thos Haines,
[illegible],	[illegible],
C. C. Parks,	S. L. Barrett,
John S. Reed.	

ja4d[illegible]

BRYAN HALL—Clark street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill.

Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its

Acoustics and General Appointments.

It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects.

The main Audience Room is on the first floor; the entrance being on Clark street, a great thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear.

Ample ingress and egress—40 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place.

The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $15,000 and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, now commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the identical great picture for which the gold medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris; also "Webster in reply to Hayne," and portraits of all the Presidents up to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans, by Healy.

There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls, and the like. It is provided with dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking stove, numerous tables, &c., &c.

Both Halls, or either, to be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls and the like, on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN, Office in the Building. no17-d[illegible]

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

LECTURES,

Commencing Thursday Evening, November 15th, 1860,

AT METROPOLITAN HALL.

Series to consist of Twelve Lectures by the following gentlemen:

BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN,
GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq.
JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq.
Prof. A. J. UPSON,
Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER,
Dr. J. G. HOLLAND,
Prof. E. L. YOUMANS,
Prof. C. OSCANYAN,
Hon. H. J. RAYMOND,
Rev. A. L. STONE.

Tickets may be had at the Book Stores of S. C. Griggs & Co. and D. B. Cooke & Co., and at the store of J. F. Knowles, under the Hall, at the Richmond House, Tremont House, Briggs House, and of the Librarian at the Rooms of the Association in Portland Block, and of the members of the Committee.

Henry W. Bishop, Jr., Chas. L. Thomas, and Chas. F. Kellogg, Lecture Committee.

no1-d[illegible] HENRY W. BISHOP, Jr., Chairman.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,

Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison.

Class open at all times for beginners.

Gentlemen's Class every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. [illegible]

Oak Orchard Acid Springs.

OAK ORCHARD

ACID SPRINGS.

These Springs are situated in the Valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee County, N. Y. [illegible]

[illegible]

H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent, No. 574 Broadway, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ABBREVIATION OF LANGUAGE.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, of hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing

PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

☞ Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills

CURE

Sick Headache.

CURE

Nervous Headache

CURE

All kinds of

Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the NAUSEA and HEADACHE to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For LITERARY MEN, STUDENTS, Delicate Females, and all persons of SEDENTARY HABITS, they are valuable as a LAXATIVE,

IMPROVING THE APPETITE,

giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have

Prevented and Relieved

a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the

Absence of any Disagreeable Taste,

RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar Street, New York.

sel[illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

NOTICE OF SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the [illegible] ... Mortgage bearing date the [illegible] A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company ... [illegible]

SAMUEL F. HENSON, [illegible]

December 15th, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, s. s.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. Robert [illegible] vs. Oliver, Henry Yarwood and Archelaus G. [illegible] ... [illegible]

Dated December 18th, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that, by reason of default in the payment of certain moneys secured by a Trust Deed dated May 14, 1857 ... [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, s. s.—Circuit Court of Cook County, February Term, 1861. Andrew Nelson vs. Ellevsen ... Christi Bryngelson and Mari Ellevsen.—In Chancery. [illegible]

GEO. A. INGALLS, Compl'ts Sol'r. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, s. s.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1861. Susan H. Trego vs. James Trego. In Chancery. [illegible]

JNO. LYLE KING, Compl'ts Sol'r. [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas John T. Sherman, of the City of New York [illegible] ... [illegible]

FARWELL & SMITH, Att'ys. JOHN B. PORTER, Mortgagee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, s. s.—Circuit Court of Cook County, February Term, 1861. Samuel P. Smith vs. Thomas Hughes and Joseph B. Henshaw.—In Chancery. [illegible]

STARK & INMAN, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, both of the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, did execute and deliver to the undersigned a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the [illegible] July, A. D. 1859 ... [illegible]

J. M. PARKER, Attorney. [illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, s. s.—Superior Court of Chicago, In Chancery. Benjamin [illegible] vs. James H. Rees, William B. Ogden and [illegible] ... [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Samuel S. Hayes and Lizzie J. his wife, of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1856, executed and delivered a certain Deed of Trust ... [illegible]

Chicago, January [illegible], 1861.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:

JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. [illegible]
WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL
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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1861.

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FIELD FOR INVENTORS.

Cotton has been so long furnished to the looms of the world in a shape so convenient, in quantities that seem inexhaustible, and at prices which admit of no grumbling, that the search for competing textile substances has been almost wholly abandoned, and the practical talent and skill of the country have taken other and more profitable directions. The occurrence of serious political trouble in the States of this Union, and the growing apprehension of a widespread and destructive insurrection of the servile laborers of the South, upon whom the supply of Cotton depends, will compel the re-opening of the abandoned field, and a new search for that which will push Cotton off its throne. We are convinced that the skill, inventive industry and scientific research of the North can find no employment so profitable in a pecuniary way, and so beneficent in its political and economical effects, as that which looks to the discovery and development of new textile substances [illegible]

Chicago WEEKLY Tribune.

VOL. XIV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1861. NO. 44.

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Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:
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As germane to this matter, we invite attention to a letter printed herewith, which asserts the practicability of successful cotton culture on the prairies of the West. It is written by one of the most intelligent agriculturists of the State, who, as his letter shows, has not only scientific deductions, but well established facts for the support of his theory. We have many times seen matured cotton as far North as Tazewell county, the seed of which was selected without regard to the peculiarities of our climate, and it is said by plenty of living witnesses, that in all that region, and, of course, in all the country South of it, when the means of communicating with the outer world were few, and when the ordinary cotton prints were *four times* the present selling rates, cotton-growing to the extent of his own family wants, was a part of every farmer's business. The staple was ginned in a rude way, carded by hand, and woven on the hand looms which were then common. The perfection of machinery by reducing the price of cotton fabrics, the opening up of new avenues of trade and the profitable development of other branches of agricultural industry, caused cotton-planting to be discontinued. We have never heard that it was abandoned because of the unfitness of the climate or the uncertainty of a crop. Why not, then, try the experiment which a political revolution demands, and as our correspondent suggests, by the judicious selection of seed and improved methods of machine culture, put Illinois *once more* in the list of cotton-growing States?

While our farmers are experimenting, let not discoverers and inventors be idle. While the slave-holders are knocking out the props which give security to their system, let the North concern itself with the cause which makes it profitable; and great results will follow.

THE REAL ISSUES.

What a sight! The leading politicians of a great and once liberty-loving and patriotic party, the chief executive officers of the government, a full half of the people of one section of the Republic, all plotting and conspiring against the perpetuity of the fairest political fabric ever built by human hands, and provoking civil war between brothers—for what? That the representatives of a little Oligarchy of 347,000 slaveholders may have the privilege, not authorized by the Constitution, of buying, selling, working without pay and whipping at will, men, women and children in the Territories which God made free; that the Constitution which was purposely framed so that the word "slave" might not occur therein, may be so amended, after seventy years successful working, as to recognize property in man; that the States which have rid themselves of the crime and curse of involuntary bondage shall be compelled to accept it again; and that the moral sense of the people of the North, now rebelling against man-selling, shall correct itself, and begin to affirm that the Atheism which makes one man own another is the new evangel for the civilization of mankind. What a sight! What a theme for the historian who writes the Rise and Fall of the Republic of the United States! What a commentary on the civilization of the age! What a burning reproach to the cause of Democracy throughout the world! Yet we state fairly the causes of the quarrel. No difference of race and lineage, of religious faith, nor, save in one thing, of political policy, has brought on the struggle. We are one people, with one hope and, men have believed, with one destiny. That people is to be divided, that hope given up, and that glorious destiny overruled, that the business of man-stealing and woman-whipping may grow with our nation's growth.

It is well enough in times like these, to keep the real issues steadily before the people. We state them above in language that all may understand.

WHO MAKES PRESIDENTS?

It is certain that the men who framed the Federal Constitution did not leave their work in such a way that the contumacy of the Vice President, or unfaithfulness on the part of a majority of the members of the Senate, or invasion or civil commotion, which would make a meeting of the Senate impossible, could defeat the popular will in the choice of President and Vice President. These officers are *chosen by the Electoral Colleges;* the duty of the Senate is merely formal and declaratory; and if that body fails to discharge it as the Constitution directs, Mr. Lincoln's right to have exercise of the Presidential office will not be lessened thereby. The Constitution says:

> The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. *The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number shall be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed;* and, if no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers—not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President—the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President.

"The person having the greatest number of votes for President" is the gist of the whole; and upon that, whatever the action of the Senate, the country will rest. The proof of the number of votes is easy; because the law compels each Electoral College [illegible] of its action, one of which is sent by mail, another by special messenger to Washington, and the third is deposited in the hands of the Judge of that District in which the electors meet. From these, not from the declaratory function of the Senate, will Mr. Lincoln's rights be ascertained; and by virtue of these he will be President. So let the traitors in the Senate carry out their threats and convert the Senate Chamber into a cock-pit if they will, on the day that their duty, in connection with this matter, is to be discharged, and Lincoln will rule the country nevertheless. They may take themselves out of the Union if they can; but they shall not defeat the people's choice.

NEW COMPLICATION.

Secession in Virginia will not prove to be an easy job, after all, even though the Richmond *Enquirer* and its school of fanatics succeed in working the eastern part of the State up to the treasonable point. The "irrepressible conflict" has broken out at home; and the men of the western slope of the mountains declare that they will not submit to be carried out of the Union by any machinery which the disturbers of the public peace over among the slave-breeders, have yet put into motion. At a very large meeting in Parkersburg, on the Ohio river, on the 1st inst., among other resolutions, the following were adopted, and they will explain what we mean:

> 6. That we believe the General Assembly has no constitutional power to call a Convention for the purpose of changing the relation of the State to the Federal Government, but in the event of the call of such a convention by the Legislature, the delegates should be chosen on the basis of the *free white inhabitants* of the Commonwealth.
>
> 7. That we will be bound by the acts of no convention, no matter how called, or organized, the purpose of which is to alter, or in any manner change the relation Virginia bears to the Government of the Union, unless the proposed alteration or change is first submitted to the vote of the people, and sanctioned by them after full discussion and ample time for consideration.
>
> 8. That any convention which may be called should take such action to amend the Constitution of Virginia so as to base representation in the General Assembly upon the free white population of the State, and unalterably establish *the ad valorem principle of taxation, as well for slaves as other property.*

Most of our readers know that Western Virginia, rapidly becoming the most populous and wealthiest part of the State, has few slaves, and the complaints sent up from that quarter, in view of the inequality of taxation and representation, have been growing louder and louder for many years. The people of the west bear the largest share of the burdens of government, which are by no means light; and they do this only by the power which, under the Constitution, is vested in the slaveholders of the older part of the State. Naturally enough, their fears, excited by the past, would make them hesitate about placing themselves wholly at the mercy, as they would be in the event of disunion, of the men to whose "property" and ideas of government they stand in antagonism. This meeting, and these resolutions, are among the first indications that we have seen of the stirring of an element which, if these disunion efforts are continued, will play no unimportant part.

A SENSIBLE MOVE.

The apprehensions expressed all over the North that Washington will become the scene of riot and bloodshed on the day of Lincoln's inauguration, seems to have reached the men who own property and have material interests in that city; and they are doing what sensible persons would in a like case—organizing a force which will keep the assassins of Maryland and Virginia at a proper distance, or, at any rate, compel them to relinquish their guerilla organization and stand upon their good behavior. We have been looking for some movement of this sort, and our only wonder is that it has been delayed so long. The inhabitants of that city—we do not mean the mob of office-holders in the Departments, but the men of business and substance—know that the value of their possessions depends upon the fitness of Washington as the seat of the Federal government; and that if the inauguration of Lincoln should be delayed or his safety imperilled by armed men from the adjoining States, the capital would be at once removed to some point where law is stronger than treason, and that the houses and lots, now convertible into cash at generous prices, would be worth literally nothing; that all business would be discontinued, and that the palace-like public edifices would become the roosting places of birds. These facts are strong enough to insure at least tolerable order, without outside aid, though, we doubt not, that would be gladly accepted by Gen. Scott, the probable commander of the law and order forces.

Mr. Douglas's Amendments.

We have no desire to do Mr. Douglas injustice in what follows; and in discussing the propositions of which he is the reputed father, though we shall use plain language that all may understand, shall endeavor to avoid all offensive reference to purposes or motives. But we have a right to demand at this crisis in our national affairs, especially when important amendments to the Constitution of our country are proposed, faithfulness on the part of all men in the examination of the bearing of whatever measures are brought forward; and all men have a right to demand of us the sincerity and fidelity in discussion, which rise superior to considerations of party. We approach the subject, therefore, sincerely desirous that we may be able to divest ourselves of all personal and partisan feeling, and to examine it as patriotic men should.

A few days ago Mr. Douglas read in his place in the Senate the following Joint Resolution, which we reproduce by sections, with such exposition of the "true intent and meaning" of each as truth demands:

> *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,)* That the following articles be and are hereby proposed and submitted as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution, when ratified by conventions of three-fourths of the several States.
>
> ARTICLE XIII.
>
> Congress shall make no laws in respect to slavery or servitude in any Territory of the United States; and the *status* of each Territory in respect to servitude, as the same now exists by law, shall remain unchanged until the Territory, with such boundaries as Congress shall prescribe, shall have a population of fifty thousand white inhabitants, when the white male citizens thereof over the age of twenty-one years may proceed to form a constitution and government for themselves, and exercise all the rights of self-government consistent with the Constitution of the United States; and when such new States shall contain the requisite population for a member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation, it shall be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without slavery, as the constitution of such new State shall provide at the time of admission; and in the meantime such new State shall be entitled to one delegate in the Senate, to be chosen by the Legislature, and one delegate in the House of Representatives, to be chosen by the people having the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the Legislature; and said delegates shall have all the rights and privileges of Senators and Representatives, respectively, except that of voting.

This section provides that the *status* or condition of each Territory in respect to *slavery or servitude, "as it now exists by law," shall remain unchanged* until the Territory shall have a population of fifty thousand white inhabitants. The inquiry then arises, What is the *status* or condition of each Territory in respect to slavery "*as it now exists by law?*" The Supreme Court has decided that slavery now exists by law in every Territory of this Union to which a slave owner may desire to go with his slaves. The second provision of this section, then, is that the Constitution shall protect slavery and other legal servitude in all the *Territories* until there shall be fifty thousand white inhabitants. Thirdly, when there shall be fifty thousand white inhabitants, the white male citizens over twenty-one years of age, may proceed to form a constitution and government for themselves, and exercise all the rights of self-government, "*consistent with the Constitution of the United States.*" But the Constitution, according to the Supreme Court in Dred Scott's case, carries slavery along with it; hence slavery would still exist there, and it would be inconsistent [illegible] provision, so far as *slavery* is concerned, would be a nullity. In other words, the Dred Scott decision, upon which a large portion of Mr. Douglas's political associates have waged war, and which he has opposed by his scheme of "Unfriendly Legislation," is incorporated bodily into the Constitution. Not that only: the establishment of slavery in the Territories carries with it the necessity and obligation for protecting it when established; hence a Territorial Slave Code must inevitably and logically follow. These are clear, fair and indisputable deductions from the Senator's proposition. Is this that for which the Douglas men of the Northwest have been contending. If not, are they willing to pay this price for the conciliation of the Cotton States?

> Sec. 2. No more territory shall be acquired by the United States except by treaty, or by the concurrent vote of two-thirds of each House of Congress, and when so acquired, the *status* thereof in respect to servitude, as it existed at the time of acquisition, shall remain unchanged until it shall contain the population aforesaid for the formation of new States, when it shall be subject to the terms, conditions and privileges herein provided for the existing Territories.

Now this will be no limitation upon the power to make slave Territory. The chivalry have only to dismember some part of Mexico or Central America, and establish slavery there by law, and then make a treaty with our [illegible] Senate, and any quantity of slave territory may be added, and *constitutionally* it cannot be prohibited. This will be the process: A party of filibusters make a raid into Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, or any other border State of the Mexican Republic; temporarily establish themselves in some border town; declare a revolution; set up a provisional government; go through the motions of electing a Legislature; pass an act, in some grocery or in camp, legalizing slavery; authorize the issue of a few millions of bonds; appoint a Commissioner to go to Washington and treat with some Presidential Buchanan; and at once, by the concurrence of a proslavery Senate, become an integral part of the United States—the public debt of the Territory, as in case of Texas, being assumed by Congress. The South stands ready to play that game just as many times as may be necessary to give the required enlargement to her area. We ask the men of the West—men of all parties—if they are willing to open that door?

> Sec. 3. The area of all new States shall be as nearly uniform in size as may be practicable, having due regard to convenient boundaries and natural capacities; and shall not be less than sixty nor more than eighty thousand square miles, except in case of islands, which may contain less than that amount.

The island of Cuba has only about 42,000 square miles, and consequently it is necessary to provide for that new State.

> Sec. 4. The second and third clauses of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, which provides for delivering up fugitives from justice and fugitives from service or labor, shall have the same force in the Territories and new States as in the States of the Union; and the said clause in respect to fugitives from justice shall be construed to include all offences committed within and against the laws of the State from which the fugitive fled, whether the acts charged be criminal or not in the State where the fugitive was found.

The second and third clauses of the Constitution read as follows: "*Sec. 2.* A person "charged in any State with treason, felony, or "other crime, who shall flee from justice, and "be found in another State, shall, on demand "of the executive authority of the State from "which he fled, be delivered to be removed to "the State having jurisdiction of the crime." *Sec. 3.* "No person held to service or labor in one "State, under the laws thereof, escaping into "another, shall, in consequence of any law or "regulation therein, be discharged from such "service or labor, but shall be delivered up on "claim of the party to whom such service or "labor may be due." The design of the 2d section is plain, as the Constitution *now reads*. The Governor of the State will not surrender up to the authorities down South any Northern man, unless he has committed a *crime*, that is some offence, which, at common law, amounted to a crime. But this amendment to the Constitution requires every Governor to surrender up the Northern citizen, to be sent down South, for any matter or thing which South Carolina or Alabama may please to make criminal. Suppose that a law is passed in South Carolina making it imprisonment for life to take or read any Abolition or Republican newspaper, or to have any such paper in one's possession. By this amendment to the Constitution, such person would be required to be surrendered up to be sent to South Carolina, there to be tried for such offence by their laws, and by a South Carolina mob or jury.

In like manner he would be required to be sent back to answer for any matter or thing whatever that a South Carolina Legislature might call a *crime*. In our judgment a more insidious or dangerous power is not contained in any of the proposed amendments. As for that which concerns "fugitives from service or labor"—in the name of all that's decent, is not the Fugitive Slave Law all sufficient?

> Sec. 5. The second section of the third article of the Constitution, in respect to the judicial power of the United States, shall be deemed applicable to the Territories and new States as well as to the States of the Union.

The object of this section is "*to refer the matter to the Supreme Court.*" This is the old dodge.

This concludes all of article XV. Conservative Northern men can readily see how much is secured to them by these provisions. "*They "have evidently been drawn,* says the Chicago "*Times, with great strength and care,* and with a "*patriotic desire to meet the emergency.*"

> ARTICLE XIV.
>
> Sec. 1. The elective franchise and the right to hold office, whether Federal, State, Territorial, or municipal, shall not be exercised by persons of the African race, in whole or in part.

This provides that the elective franchise and the right to hold office, whether Federal, State, Territorial, or Municipal, should not be exercised by persons of the African race, in whole or *in part*. Personally, we have no particular objection to this as a *law*, but we ask what right has South Carolina to interfere with our *domestic* institutions? She has no more right to say who shall hold office in any Northern State than we have to interfere with the existence of slavery in Georgia. It is unnecessarily interfering with the sovereignty of the States.

> Sec. 2. The United States shall have power to acquire, from time to time, districts of country in Africa and South America for the colonization, at the expense of the Federal Treasury, of such free negroes and mulattoes as the several States may wish to have removed from their limits, and from the District of Columbia and such other places as may be under the jurisdiction of Congress.

This will be a very convenient clause, for a number of purposes; as the fire-eaters desire to colonize and acquire Central America. They can pay their filibusters out of the Federal Treasury, for territory acquired by them, and also have free negroes removed out of their way, and the expense thereof paid out of the Federal Treasury. Of these free negroes there are in the slave States 238,209, by the census of 1850. For years past their presence has been regarded as inimical to slavery, and the ingenuity of legislators has been taxed for the best method of getting rid of them, at the smallest possible cost. Arkansas drove them out in the dead of winter; Missouri attempted it, but failed by the prompt veto of the Governor. Tennessee had an act of expulsion under consideration; but it failed to pass. South Carolina is deliberating on the subject now. Mississippi has expelled them; and Maryland is making strenuous efforts in the same direction. Mr. Douglas opens a way by which they may be carried off and colonized at the expense of the Federal Treasury—a way in which only the South will travel; because barbarism is not yet thick enough in the North to cause the forcible expulsion of that class of men. The question now is, do we of the North desire to be taxed for this purpose? Mr. Douglas says, Yes. What says the North-West?

> Sec. 3. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the places under its exclusive jurisdiction and situate within the limits of States that permit the holding of slaves.

It simply takes from Congress all power to abolish slavery in territory now subject to its power and jurisdiction. That is, Congress may not abolish slavery where it does, but may abolish where it does not exist.

> Sec. 4. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia, so long as it exists in the adjoining States of Virginia and Maryland, or either, nor without the consent of the inhabitants, nor without just compensation first made to such owners of slaves as do not consent to such abolishment. Nor shall Congress at any time prohibit officers of the Federal Government or members of Congress, whose duties require them to be in said District, from bringing with them their slaves, and holding them as such during the time their duties may require them to remain there, and afterwards taking them from the District.

It was not sufficient to provide that Congress should not abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, because that above would not show sufficient devotion to the interests of the South as that had been talked of before. But it was necessary to provide [illegible] tion declares that slavery should not be abolished within the District of Columbia so long as it (slavery) exists in either of the adjoining States of Maryland or Virginia—nor without the consent of the inhabitants, nor without just compensation made to such as do not consent. Nor shall Congress ever at any time (i. e.) in all time to come, prohibit officers of the Federal Government or Members of Congress from bringing their slaves there, and holding them there, and taking them therefrom.

> Art. XIV., Sec. 5. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to a Territory in which slaves are permitted by law to be held, whether such transportation be by land, navigable rivers, or by sea; but the African slave trade shall be forever suppressed, and it shall be the duty of Congress to make such laws as shall be necessary and effectual to prevent the migration or importation of slaves or persons owing service or labor, into the United States from any foreign country, place, or jurisdiction whatever.

This is simply a constitutional provision that a master may take his slaves wherever the flag of the Union goes, by land or by sea, and hold them as well in free as in slave States. The Supreme Court need not decide the Lemon Case now. There will be no necessity for it. Under this arrangement barracoons may be opened in Chicago, as they surely would be in New York. This section also provides that the African slave trade shall be suppressed. It might have provided also that piracy ought to be punished, and that murder would hereafter be considered a crime.

> Sec. 6. In addition to the provisions of the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, Congress shall have power to provide by law, and it shall be its duty so to provide, that the United States shall pay to the owner who shall apply for it the full value of his fugitive slave, in all cases when the marshal, or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest said fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when, after arrest, said fugitive was rescued by force and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slave, under the said clause of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. And in all such cases, when the United States shall pay for such fugitives, they shall have the right in their own name to sue the county in which said violence, intimidation or rescue was committed, and to recover from it, with interest and damages, the amount paid by them for said fugitive slave. And the said county, after it has paid said amounts to the United States, may, for its indemnity, sue and recover from the wrong-doers or rescuers by whom the owner was prevented from the recovery of his fugitive slave in like manner as the owner himself might have sued and recovered.

It is supposed that this provision will secure to the slave owners a *claim* on the *Federal Treasury* "which "the Patriots who desire" to save the Union will pay rather than have the Union dissolved. It is thought that under this *constitutional provision* the slave owners would probably get pay for all they have lost, and that prosecuting claims for niggers against the Federal Government, would open up a new field for the enterprising chivalry.

> Sec. 7. No future amendment of the Constitution shall effect this and the preceding article, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of said Constitution, and no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress any power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any of the States by whose law it is or may be allowed or sanctioned.

The design of this article will be perceived by reading the article of the Constitution referred to. The third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, reads as follows: "Representation and direct "taxes shall be apportioned among the "several States which may be included "in this Union, according to their respec"tive numbers, which shall be determined "by adding to the whole number of free "persons, including those bound to service "for a term of years, and excluding all Indians "not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons"—of course including slaves. By a declaration then that this clause shall not be altered, the representative character of slaves, though they are elsewhere regarded as "property" like horses and cattle, shall never be taken away; so negroes shall perpetually be "persons" in the States, where they swell the number of Southern Congressmen and Presidential electors; and perpetually "property" in the Territories where they shall be taken to root out free labor. More than this. All new Slave States have a three-fifth representation for their Slaves for all future time—and the power to change the Constitutions securing this right is taken away.

The Constitution provides that the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and his Associates. The number of Justices may be increased by Congress—hence it is presumed that Mr. Douglas is afraid of a re-organization of the Supreme Court—a measure that has since that tribunal was seized upon by the Oligarchy for infamous purposes, been much talked of as a profitable part of Republican policy. But the wisdom of all these sections, is eclipsed by the profound wisdom and constitutional learning exhibited in the concluding section.

No future amendment shall ever be made, which shall alter the sections proposed by Mr. Douglas, and such others as are supposed to be favorable to the South—as if we could bind all posterity. There is hardly a Supervisor in any county in this State who does not know better than to insert such a senseless provision in any law or constitution. We may provide in what manner amendments may be made; but we cannot bind posterity, and no patriot or republican would desire to.

The sum of the whole matter, then, is this: Mr. Douglas proposes,

1. To incorporate the Dred Scott decision into the Constitution, allowing Slavery to take possession of all the Territories, and creating the necessity for a Territorial Slave Code.
2. To provide for the admission of Cuba as a State, or divided into two States.
3. To subject Northern men, who may be charged with speaking disrespectfully of Slavery in any Southern State, to vexatious and costly legal proceedings, and trial under codes which are simply barbarous.
4. To make an unnecessary fling at a proscribed and injured race, and to circumscribe State Sovereignty within still narrower limits.
5. To open the way by which the Federal Government shall defray the expenses of carrying a quarter of a million of free blacks and mulattoes out of the slave States, where their presence as owners of themselves is hateful.
6. To perpetuate Slavery in the navy yards, &c.
7. To perpetuate Slavery in the District of Columbia, forever.
8. To permit slave pens to be opened in New York and Chicago, as well as in Charleston and New Orleans, where property may be kept, sold, whipped and branded.
9. To pay every man, who loses a slave, his value, by some hocus-pocus which piracy and perjury will be sure to devise.
10. To perpetuate slave representation in Congress, as well as the property character of slaves in the Territories; and to keep and have the Supreme Court of the United States, as it now is, in the hands of the South.
11. And, lastly, to put all these things out of the reach of the people, for all time to come.

The propositions are called, in the aggregate, a Plan of Compromise. We dare assert that no man, not even Jeff. Davis, fanatic and traitor as he is, has had the hardihood to propose to the North such terms as these. They are shocking—they are monstrous. And we beg of all men of the Northwest to study them well—to sift out their hidden meaning—to weigh well their effect when incorporated in the fundamental law, and to declare against them. With them as a part of the Constitution, limitation of the area and power of slavery would be impossible. The North would be not only degraded, but bound hand foot, with only one resource left, and the last resort of brave and patriotic men—revolution! Unquestionably, an effort will be made to have Mr. Douglas' plan endorsed by the State Democratic Convention, which meets on the 16th. We kindly and plainly point out its objectionable features—its base surrender of all that the North has claimed—its inglorious concession of thrice what the South has dared to ask. If it is accepted, the fault is not ours.

Michigan.

We have finally the official vote of Michigan. The following are the aggregates:

Lincoln......[illegible] Douglas......[illegible]
Bell......[illegible] Breckinridge......[illegible]
Lincoln over Douglas......[illegible]
Lincoln over all......[illegible]

The aggregate vote for Governor at the same election is as follows:

Blair....87,806 Barry....67,221. Rep. maj. 20,585.

—A man by the name of R. N. Smith, well-dressed and of respectable appearance, was [illegible]

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Rapid Development of Events—What the South Carolina Commissioners Demand—Cabinet Meeting and its Results—Danger of a Knock Down allayed by Old Monongahela—More Dispatches, and Comments thereon—Collapse of the Crisis Committee—Action of Pennsylvania—Now for Illinois—A Call on the President—The Opinions of Anderson—The North Stiffens as the Gale Rises.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
Washington, Dec. 30—11 P. M., 1860.

Events transpire in such rapid succession that people have not time to cry "What next?" The "next" comes before the shock created by the last has subsided. Men are changed from interrogation (?) into exclamation (!) points. Three days ago there seemed to be a lull in the storm, and I left my post to take a flying trip to New York. Within that short space, the gallant Anderson executed his masterly change of position, abandoning Ft. Moultrie, after first spiking and dismounting the guns, and burning their carriages. He is now in a fortress where he can bid defiance to the whole rebel crew of South Carolina, until Old Abe comes to his rescue on the 4th of March.

The rebels have seized Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, pulling down the American stars and stripes, and hoisting in their stead the rattle snake ensign of treason. The Arsenal has also fallen into the hands of the mob with its 73,000 stand of government arms, placed there by Secretary Floyd on purpose to supply the insurgents with weapons. Next in order of events, the three Carolina Envoys, Ex-Speaker Orr, Ex-Governor Adams, and Ex-U. S. Senator Barnwell, here on behalf of the rebels, are admitted to a private conference with the Old Public Functionary. They have the audacity to demand that the troops shall be immediately withdrawn from Fort Sumpter, and remanded back to Fort Moultrie, which was already in the possession of the insurgents! They requested the President to inform them whether Anderson's movement was in consequence of any order issued by him or the War Department, or Gen. Scott. Instead of flinging the treason mongers into a dungeon to answer for their crime against the Union, the President meekly answered in the negative, and *censured* the gallant Colonel for what he had done! The Envoys then directed the President to lose no time in reprimanding Anderson and ordering him to move his force back to Fort Moultrie, under the pains and penalties of incurring the displeasure of the Palmetto Empire. In short, they gave him to understand that South Carolina could be no longer restrained from waging war upon the United States, and that they would break off all further negotiations with this Government. The President gave them no positive answer as to what course he would pursue; but promised to convene a Cabinet meeting at once. The interview lasted two hours, and was held in the private library room of the White House.

Immediately after the Envoys had departed, a meeting of the Cabinet was called. It was a stormy session. The members were evenly divided, with one (Toucey) in the attitude of the donkey between the bundles of hay. Black, Holt and Stanton approved of Anderson's conduct and insisted that he should be sustained. Floyd, Thompson and Thomas denounced him, and demanded that he should not only be censured, but removed from his command and the garrison returned to Fort Moultrie. Floyd had the audacity to avow in the presence of the President and Cabinet, that he had entered into an engagement with the rebels that the garrisons of Charleston harbor should not be augmented nor the military *status* of the posts changed. After an angry session of six hours, the meeting broke up without coming to any conclusion.

Next day (yesterday) they again met and the row re-commenced. The President, like a pusillanimous coward, refused to take sides, but said he would do whatever a majority of the Cabinet directed. Toucey finally screwed his courage up to the sticking point, and voted to sustain Anderson. Thereupon Floyd declared he would resign. High words passed, and a personal collision between the fire-eaters and doughfaces almost ensued. The Old Pub. Func., shaking like an aspen leaf, entreated them not to quarrel, and offered them some old whisky—his unfailing remedy. The old man has become little better than a sot. He keeps saturated with Monongahela whisky. He drinks to drown remorse and stupify his brain as he staggers along with the treasonable gang who have possession of him.

Floyd carried out his threat after the adjournment of the Cabinet, as the following announcement clipped from Saturday evening's *Constitution* will show:

> "Hon. John B. Floyd has resigned his place in the Cabinet as Secretary of War. His resignation was tendered to-day, and accepted by the President."

The decent people of the city were wild with delight when the news was made public that the arch traitor and "head d——l" among the disunionists had actually tendered his resignation, and that it had been accepted by the President. But I fear the news is too good to stay true.

But we have two more telegraphic reports from Charleston, showing the rapid progress of the rebellion. The first came yesterday afternoon, which states that the Palmetto flag was raised early yesterday afternoon over the Custom House and Post Office property, worth three millions and belonging to the United States. The dispatch also says that Collector Colcock announced to the Secession Convention, that himself and all his subordinates had commenced *receiving duties under the authority of South Carolina*, and were transacting other business in the name of the State, and paying over public moneys of the Federal Government to the State Treasury of S. Carolina; and that he was going to issue clearances to vessels in the name of the sovereign and independent kingdom of South Carolina. How do your readers relish this bit of news? But here is another still worse, if anything: The United States revenue cutter, stationed off the harbor, was yesterday sailed up to the landing, where the captain surrendered her to the insurgents. Before giving her up, he undertook to pull down the stars and stripes and hoist the rattlesnake ensign; but the Lieutenant and crew resisted. But the mob soon settled the matter by marching the crew ashore, taking possession of the vessel, and running up the Palmetto flag.

Here is one of the vessels belonging to the American Navy delivered up to traitors by a captain in the United States service, who had taken an oath to support the Constitution and flag of his country. Nothing will be done by Buchanan to recover the vessel, punish the captain, collect the revenues, or re-inforce Anderson. On the contrary, it is now highly probable that the gallant Kentuckian will be cashiered, or at least reprimanded and removed, and that invulnerable castle which he holds will be surrendered to the rebels.

But this is not all that has occurred within three days. The Union-saving Committees have as good as collapsed. As was predicted from the first, their labors have come to nought. The Senate Committee had a long session on Friday and noted down all the propositions before them. Finally, they agreed to report to the Senate on Monday that they had been unable to agree upon any basis of settlement, and that the minutes of the proceedings be published. The fire-eaters stood out to the last for a slave code, and a recognition by the Constitution of property in man, which if acceded to, would re-open the African slave trade, and permit slavery in the Free States. It would Africanize the whole continent.

The House Committee has been "running emptings" for some time. Its members have been dropping off and its manifold schemes of compromise have been tapering down. The thing has just about fizzled out. Only four slaveholders attended its meeting yesterday. Adams's proposition to pass an enabling act for the admission of New Mexico was carried in Committee by a slim majority, five of the Republicans and three of the Southerners opposing it for opposite reasons. The fire-eaters scout the idea of accepting this concession, together with the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills, and indemnity for rescued slaves, in full of their demands. These things they declare are of no substantial value to the South. What they want is an acknowledgment on the part of the North that slavery is right, that slaves are recognized as property by the Con[illegible] strous claims granted would not satisfy the members from a majority of the Cotton States, who are disunionists *per se*. They want to cut the ligaments that hold the Union together and set up a separate confederacy.

A proposition will be made in the Pennsylvania Legislature to vote *three* millions of dollars, raise fifty thousand men, arm the militia, and put the State on a war footing. The old Keystone is arousing like a lion from his lair to crush disunion. What is Illinois, the young giant of the West, going to do?

George Briggs and John Cochrane called on the President this evening, in regard to the rumor that he was going to remove the garrison from Fort Sumpter and reprimand Anderson. They found him very crusty and unamiable. He said that he condemned Anderson; that he was not going to reinforce him, nor re-take the captured forts and other government property in the hands of the rebels; but he would send in a special message to Congress to-morrow. What it would contain he did not inform them. The two doughfaces came away perfectly disgusted with the old traitor. They are just coming over to the Republican side, and say they are ready to fight for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, and that this rebellion must be met and put down. There is a great stiffening up within a few days on the part of timid Northern men. CHICAGO.

SECOND LETTER.

Close of the Year—Opening of New Books—Danger of Civil War—What South Carolina has Done—The Northern Democrats in Disgust—Dan Sickles Converted—The Cry from the North—Let the Slave-Drivers Beware—What Will be Done—Action of Pennsylvania—What Cameron Says—What Other States are Doing—New England Awake What Says the Northwest?

Washington, Dec. 31, 1860.

To-day closes the calendar of eventful 1860, and to-morrow opens a new set of books. Civil war is on the eve of breaking out. Treason is stalking forth in the light of day, aided and comforted by the Administration itself. The men in power, from the President down, are busy sapping and mining the foundations of the Union. When they retire from office on the 4th of March, they intend to fire the Union and blow the Confederacy to fragments.

South Carolina has already committed the "overt act," and has struck the first blow. She has held a Treason Convention, issued various ordinances in conflict with the laws of the United States, has absolved sworn U. S. officers from their oath of allegiance to the Constitution. Executive manifestoes of secession and independence have been proclaimed. She has seized upon several United States fortresses at Charleston, and manned them with rebels. She has taken down the United States flag from the Arsenal, the Custom House and the Post Office in that city, and substituted the rattlesnake flag of rebellion. She has seized upon a revenue cutter belonging to the Navy of the United States and converted it to her own use. A Government Arsenal containing 73,000 stand of arms has been sacked by the insurgents, and the arms dispersed among the populace of that and adjoining States. And lastly, we are informed that the collector of the Port of Charleston has informed the "Sovereign Convention" that he is now converting Federal revenues to State uses, and granting clearances to vessels in the name of Carolina, in disregard of his oath and the laws of the United States. All these overt acts of treason and rebellion are openly applauded and defended by members of the Cabinet and of Congress, and pass uncensured by the chief Executive. Truly treason stalks abroad at noon-day. Every patriotic man applauds the gallant Anderson and sustains both the act and the motive. The Northern members of Congress, in the House and Senate, are almost an unit in condemnation of the President and his Cabinet. The worst Doughfaces can stand it no longer. Even McClernand mildly censures the Administration. John Logan is more bitter in his anathemas of the President and his Cabinet and fire-eaters in general than Lovejoy or Potter. The only members North of Mason and Dixon's line who support the rebels in their treason are Jo Lane and Gwin of the Senate; Vallandigham of Ohio and Scott of California of the House. All the other Northern men are "sound" or becoming so. When such men as John Cochrane, McClernand, Larrabee, Barr, Cox, Bright, Tom Florence and Bigler leave the pro-slavery side, it can only be on the principle of rats deserting a sinking ship.

The marvelous change of feeling taking place among Northern Democrats is illustrated to a remarkable degree by the case of Dan Sickles. He has returned from New York city this morning. He reports a perfect revolution in sentiment among the unterrified of Gotham, and declares that his own feelings have experienced a similar change. He says that he has defended the slaveholders against the Republicans as strongly as it was in his power, and is willing to continue so doing so long as they remain in the Union, but that he cannot fight their battles when arrayed against the Union and Constitution. He reports that the Democracy of New York are fighting mad against South Carolina and the Administration. Similar accounts reach here from various sources. New York city, instead of seceding from the Union, as was talked of ten days ago, will throw her sword into the Union scale, and equip 30,000 men to crush the impious rebellion. She will send forth a fleet that will suffice to blockade any seaport in the hands of the rebels.

The universal cry that comes to this capital borne on the wings of the Northern wind, is that the forts at Charleston, in possession of the insurgents, must be retaken, and that the stars and stripes shall again float over the national property. Grave Senators and conservative Representatives respond, let the will of the people be executed. The North is patient, slow to anger and long suffering, but when aroused is terrible in her wrath. Let the nigger-drivers beware how they sow the wind lest they reap the whirlwind.

The word has gone forth that the forts, arsenals, Custom House and Post Office, and other Federal property seized by the Charleston rebels, shall be restored to the possession of the Federal Government though the tory headquarters of South Carolina may be laid in ashes in the accomplishment. The rattle-snake flag must come down, and the Yankee Doodle ensign must again wave from the ramparts of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney.

The war feeling in Pennsylvania already approaches unanimity. The Legislature meets to-morrow. Steps will be immediately taken to arm the State and organize the militia. The Governor, State officers and Legislature are understood to be in perfect concord in favor of the most vigorous measures. A telegraphic dispatch from Harrisburgh, received this morning, informs the Pennsylvania delegation that the Legislature will appropriate *five million of dollars* to arm and equip **100,000** men, to aid the new Administration to preserve the Union and enforce the laws. Volunteer companies are springing up in every township and election precinct in the Keystone State, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. General Cameron has just returned from the mountain counties of the interior. He says that all party lines are lost sight of, and Democrats are vieing with Republicans in zeal in behalf of the Union. The platform of the Bell-Everett party has been adopted by universal consent, viz: "The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." Some one remarked to Gen. Cameron that Maryland might be in rebellion before thirty days, which would enable the traitors to seize the Capitol, drive out the Republican members of Congress, and prevent the inauguration of Lincoln on the 4th of March. "Sir," replied Cameron, "the old Keystone contains 300,000 "fighting men. She flings her broad shadow "clear across the narrow State of Maryland, "and should that little craft fall into the hands "of pirates, one broadside from the Pennsyl"vania four-decker will clear the road to "Washington. Lincoln, if living, will take "the oath of office on the steps of the Na"tional Capitol on the 4th of March. My "State will guarantee him a safe passage to "the White House!"

We have news that the Governors of New York and Ohio will recommend to their Legislatures to put their States on a war footing [illegible] ty that in Boston and vicinity 7,000 men can be put in marching order on 24 hours notice. They are the uniformed and drilled volunteer companies of that portion of the State. Gen. Wilson says that with ten days notice, Massachusetts can place 20,000 armed, equipped and disciplined volunteers in this city,—men who will fight as their grand-father's fought, in defence of Liberty and Union. The enrolled militia of that State numbers 145,000 men. The financial resources of New England were never in better condition for an emergency, and the people are enthusiastic in behalf of the Union, declaring that it shall never be curtailed an acre, nor an inch of it shall be possessed by any "foreign foe."

The great Northwest is expected to do her whole duty in the coming struggle, and to do it promptly and boldly. The young Empire State should set the example. Her Legislature will be in session in a few days. Let vigorous, comprehensive steps be taken. The question is Union of anarchy, law and order or the horrible condition of Mexico. It may cost some blood and treasure to establish the Union. Let it cost more to destroy it. A wicked and unappeasable oligarchy would rend it from turret to foundation. Let them rather be made to bite the dust. The grand experiment of free Government must not be abandoned, nor the cause of American civilization be surrendered to a handful of semi-barbarous slave whippers. Every patriot has a duty to perform. Let the "irrepressible conflict" be settled now on an enduring basis, that liberty, peace and prosperity may be vouchsafed to our posterity. CHICAGO.

Floyd's Resignation—The Cabinet Crisis—Floyd's Complicity with the Traitors—Gen. Scott's Plan—His Letters to Anderson and Floyd—How the Revenue Cutter was Capitulated—The Rescue of the Captain of the Bonita—Thad. Stevens's Resolution—Barksdale and McClernand in Low Comedy—Benjamin's Speech.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
Washington, Jan. 1, 1861.

Secretary Floyd closed out his guilty career with the year that has just expired. The Old Pub. Func. almost succumbed to the demands of Thompson and Thomas, who threatened to resign if he accepted Floyd's resignation. Black and Stanton went to him while he was shivering like an aspen, undecided what to do, and informed him that if Anderson's command was removed from Fort Sumter they would vacate their seats in his Cabinet and take an appeal to the country. Senator Bigler, and other Pennsylvanians waited on him and pointed out the bottomless gulf into which he was about plunging himself. At last he accepted Floyd's resignation, which sent a panic through the fire-eaters. Old Buck now says that it has been awfully imposed upon by the disunionists, and that he did not realize how far they had dragged him towards perdition. He sent for Gen. Scott and offered him the place vacated by Floyd, but the old hero respectfully declined. The latest report entitled to credence is that Holt will be made Secretary of War, and Horatio King, Postmaster General. Holt is a Union man, and would be an immense improvement on Floyd, who, while pretending that he was for the Union, was plotting night and day for the disruption of the Republic. The ground assigned by Floyd for resigning, was the refusal or delay of the President to consent to an order withdrawing the troops from Fort Sumter, reprimanding Maj. Anderson, and apologizing to the Carolina rebels for the breach of faith with them. His letter is very insulting to the President, who has not the spirit to resent it.

By what right did Floyd enter into a secret treaty with the Carolina rebels, pledging the Government not to reinforce its forts, nor garrison Fort Sumter, on the condition that the insurgents would not attack the Government property for a certain period of time? He ought to be impeached for complicity with Carolina in the conspiracy to destroy the Union.

And why did Buchanan receive his resignation? To accept the resignation of a member of the Cabinet is equivalent to certifying that he has faithfully discharged his trusts. It is the same as an endorsement of his integrity. He should have been ignominiously dismissed, and then arrested and brought to trial for misprison of treason, and for issuing "acceptances" to the tune of a million of dollars for services not performed by contractors, and for being engaged in various other jobs and swindles whereby the Government was cheated out of one or two millions more. For months past this man has been secretly at work transferring the arms and ammunition of the Government to the Slave States. He has been disarming the North and arming the South. He has fostered the conspiracy to destroy the Union, by every means in his power, and now he resigns because sixty-six soldiers of the Government have been moved from a place where they could be massacred by the insurgents, to a place impregnable to their assaults. Like Cobb, he goes home to Virginia to openly advocate the treason he has secretly aided with all the power of his high office. Does the history of civilized nations furnish a precedent?

General Scott has submitted to the President a plan in writing for the reinforcement of all the forts in the menaced section of country. He advises that vessels of war be placed in the harbors of Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Galveston, and off the mouths of the Mississippi. He is opposed to leaving the forts and Government property in their present exposed condition.

The first duty of the Government is to maintain its authority. When it abnegates that, it had better renounce all its functions and confess its incompetency to hold the reigns of administration. Gen. Scott makes no disguise of his opinion that the Administration has been in complicity with the traitors. Were he dictator from now until the 4th of March he would make the fur fly from the backs of the arch conspirators. There would be some drum-head court-martials and some hemp pulled. He would cool off the ardor of the cockade gentry. He has written a letter to Major Anderson, warmly approving his conduct, saying that he had behaved like a brave man and discreet officer, and that he would stand by him to the last. He also wrote to Floyd, informing that traitor, that as he (Floyd) had assumed to issue army orders in disregard of his (Scott's) authority and without his knowledge, he should hold no further communication with him. The old hero is boiling over with rage at the conduct of the treasonable villains who are in charge of the Government. He said to-day that he thanked God that they had only two months more to plot the ruin of the Republic. A brother of Major Anderson is here and has been interesting himself in his behalf. He says that Crittenden is thinking of offering a resolution in the Senate, and some of the Kentucky members in the House, indorsing and approving the course pursued by Major Anderson in evacuating Moultrie and taking refuge in Sumter. If Buchanan's special message contains a censure of Anderson, as the first draft of it most certainly did, resolutions of the above character will be moved, and passed, at least in the House. It is doubtful whether Crittenden will defend Anderson. He has grown very feeble, timid, and imbecile. He is almost worn out, and has become a poor slave of the oligarchy. He dare not call his soul his own in their presence. He is styled a "conservative," when in truth he is only a pliant instrument in their inexorable grasp. His day is past. On the 4th of March he retires forever from the political arena. His last legislative effort was to force upon the country a scheme to divide the territories, fixing the curse of slavery, by constitutional enactment, upon all South of the line of 36 deg. 30 min. now belonging to the Government, or hereafter to be acquired, clear down to Cape Horn. A conservative proposition truly!

The name of the U. S. revenue cutter which was captured by the rebels at Charleston, is the Wm. Aiken. The Captain, who is a native of South Carolina, treacherously sailed her to the wharf and then resigned his commission. The two Lieutenants have telegraphed to the proper Department for orders what to do. The crew of 17 men are prisoners on parole in the streets of Charleston. About the same time that the cutter was seized, news came to the Navy Department from Lieut. James F. Foster, commanding the slaver Bonita, which was [illegible] custody on the ground that he had no jurisdiction, and that on his way to the Bonita with his prisoner, he had been taken by force from his custody by a mob. This release shows what sort of despotism rules in Charleston. The mob are bent on re-opening the African slave-trade, and will not tolerate the punishment of slave pirates. It is not likely that the Government will pay attention to this act of the rebels, as the act is no worse, nor as bad, as several which have preceded it of which no notice has been taken.

Both branches of Congress held short sessions yesterday. A letter written by Floyd to Speaker Pennington was read, in which that functionary makes no allusion to the theft of $872,000 of Indian Trust Funds, caused by his own illegal conduct. The letter is an insolent justification of his course in giving acceptances for services never performed, and a laudation of his own official management of the War Department.

Various resolutions were introduced. Among others, one from Thad. Stevens, calling on the President for information as to the condition of the several forts, arsenals and public property in the neighborhood of Charleston; whether any means were taken to garrison them when it was evident South Carolina would secede; the number of troops in them when that event took place, and the number in them now; what means had been taken to garrison Fort Sumter, after the seizure of the other forts by the insurgents, and whether any vessel of war had been sent to Charleston since the seizure of the revenue cutter by the rebellious State.

A fierce opposition was raised against its passage. It was laid over under a technical rule. Stanton of Ohio moved to suspend the rules to get a vote on a substitute resolution, providing that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into and report how many and to whom Government arms have been distributed since 1st of January, 1860; what is the condition of the arsenals, forts and dockyards; whether they have been supplied with adequate garrisons; whether further legislation is necessary for the protection of Government property, and that the Committee have leave to send for persons and papers, and to report at any time. The vote stood ayes 91, noes 52—not two-thirds.

Mr. Pryor of Virginia offered a resolution that any attempt to preserve the Union of the States by force would be impracticable and destructive to republican liberty. On this he demanded the previous question.

Mr. Stanton of Ohio moved to lay the subject on the table. A row here sprung up between Barksdale of Mississippi and McClernand of Illinois, the former demanding a "square vote," and charging that the Northern Democrats wanted to skulk from facing the music. The *lie* passed between them. Both rushed to the aisle, and stood about five feet apart, yelling at the top of their voices, and gesticulating most violently. One was afraid and the other durst not advance, but both stood jawing each other as loud as they could shout. Everybody expected a fight. Members sprung to their feet and rushed forward to the scene of jaw; but, somehow, neither came to time, and the thing fizzled out. The resolution was laid on the table by ayes 98, noes 55. After a great deal of filibustering over a resolution offered by Holman of Indiana, the House adjourned.

The time of the Senate was chiefly occupied by Benjamin of Louisiana, who delivered an elaborate disunion speech, arguing that the North and South could not live together in peace, and had better separate. He denied the right of the Federal Government to coerce a seceding State, and claimed that any State might leave the Union whenever it pleased, and there was no help. He wound up with a grandiloquent peroration on the bravery of the slaveholders; how they might be slain and their homes burned, but they could never be subjugated. The disunionists in the gallery broke out in loud applause, clapping and shouting. The Unionists responded with groans, hisses, and cat-calls. Quite a bedlam reigned for some minutes. The Speaker ordered the galleries cleared, which was promptly done.

Baker of Oregon got the floor for Wednesday, when the Senate adjourned. CHICAGO.

Secretary Floyd's Letter of Resignation.

War Department, Dec. 29, 1860.

Sir: On the evening of the 27th instant I read the following paper to you in the presence of the Cabinet:

> "Council Chamber, Executive Mansion.
>
> "Sir: It is evident now from the action of the commander at Fort Moultrie that the solemn pledges of this Government have been violated by Major Anderson. In my judgment but one remedy is now left us by which to vindicate our honor, and prevent civil war. It is in vain now to hope for confidence on the part of the people of South Carolina in any further pledges as to the action of the military. One remedy only is left, and that is, to withdraw the garrison from the harbor of Charleston altogether. I hope the President will allow me to make that order at once. This order, in my judgment, can alone prevent bloodshed and civil war.
>
> "John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.
>
> "To the President, Dec. 27, 1860."

I then considered the honor of the Administration pledged to maintain the troops in the position they occupied; for such had been the assurances given to the gentlemen of South Carolina who had a right to speak for her. South Carolina, on the other hand, gave reciprocal pledges that no force should be brought by them against the troops, or against the property of the United States. The sole object of both parties to these reciprocal pledges was to prevent collision, and the effusion of blood; in the hope that some means might be found for a peaceful accommodation of the existing troubles, the two Houses of Congress having both raised committees looking to this object.

Thus affairs stood until the action of Major Anderson (taken, unfortunately, while commissioners were on their way to this capital on a peaceful mission looking to the avoidance of bloodshed) has complicated matters in the existing manner. Our refusal, or even delay, to place affairs back as they stood under agreement, invites collision, and must inevitably inaugurate civil war in our land. I cannot consent to be the agent of such a calamity.

I deeply regret to feel myself under the necessity of tendering to you my resignation as Secretary of War, because I can no longer hold it under my convictions of patriotism, nor with honor, subjected as I am to the violation of solemn pledges and plighted faith.

With the highest personal regard,
I am most truly yours,
John B. Floyd.

To his Excellency the President of the United States.

Washington, Dec. 31, 1860.

My Dear Sir: I have received and accepted your resignation of the office of Secretary of War; and not wishing to impose upon you the task of performing its mere routine duties which you have so kindly offered to do, I have authorized the Postmaster General to administer the affairs of the Department until your successor shall be appointed.

Yours very respectfully,
James Buchanan.

Hon. John B. Floyd.

Population of Cities in the United States.

[From the Providence Journal.]

The following table shows the population of thirty-four of the principal cities in the United States, by the census of 1860; also the population in 1850, the actual increase from 1850 to 1860, and the per centage of increase. The figures for the census of 1860 are obtained from various sources and may be slightly changed by the official reports, though it is probable that they are generally correct:

	1860.	1850.	Actual Increase.	Increase per ct.
New York	814,277	515,547	298,730	57.9
Philadelphia	568,034	408,762	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn	273,425	96,838	176,587	182.3
Baltimore	214,037	169,054	44,983	26.6
Boston	177,902	136,881	41,021	30.0
New Orleans	170,766	116,375	54,391	46.7
St. Louis	162,179	77,860	84,319	108.3
Cincinnati	160,090	115,165	44,925	39.0
Chicago	[illegible]	29,963	[illegible]	235.1
Buffalo	84,000	42,261	41,739	98.7
Louisville	75,186	43,194	[illegible]	71.1
Newark, N. J.	[illegible]	38,894	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco	65,000	34,870	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	61,400	40,001	[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence	[illegible]	41,513	9,153	22.0
Rochester	[illegible]	36,403	11,693	[illegible]
Detroit	46,831	21,019	25,812	122.8
Milwaukee	[illegible]	20,061	[illegible]	125.9
Cleveland	[illegible]	17,034	[illegible]	155.6
Charleston, S. C.	40,194	42,985	loss 2,791	loss 6.4
Troy	[illegible]	28,785	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Haven	[illegible]	20,345	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	27,570	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lowell	[illegible]	33,383	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey City	[illegible]	6,856	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cambridge	26,074	15,215	10,859	71.3
Roxbury	[illegible]	18,364	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charlestown, Ms	25,120	17,216	7,904	45.9
Worcester	24,963	17,049	7,914	46.4
Nashville, Tenn.	23,715	10,165	13,550	[illegible]
Reading, Pa	23,171	15,743	7,428	47.1
Salem	[illegible]	20,264	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Bedford	[illegible]	16,443	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dayton, Ohio	[illegible]	10,977	9,155	[illegible]

We have endeavored to obtain the population of all the cities in the United States of 20,000 inhabitants and over; but have not been able to do so. The following are the only cities, the population of which we have failed to obtain, which numbered over 20,000 in 1860, viz:—Albany, Allegheny, Pa., Mobile, Pittsburgh, Portland, Sacramento, Syracuse, and Williamsburg, N. Y. The population of Albany is probably about 60,000, which would place it between San Francisco and Washington.

Slavery in Kansas.

[From the Leavenworth Times.]

A case came up before Judge Pettit yesterday, in the District Court for the Territory, which involved the constitutionality of the Anti Slavery Bill passed by the Legislature last winter.

A negro woman named Fanny, claimed by Horace Haley as a slave, left his [illegible] time ago, and went to live at the house of [illegible] R. Foard. Haley petitioned to recover possession of the "property," and Foard demurred on the ground that Fanny was not a slave as stated in the petition. The case was argued by [illegible] for the plaintiff, and J. C. Douglas, Esq., for the defendant. Judge Pettit overruled the demurrer and decided [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1861.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Hon. EDGAR COWAN was yesterday elected U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy of Mr. Bigler, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

THE RIGHT STEP AT LAST.

The steamer Star of the West has sailed from New York, under orders from Gen' Scott, with provisions and reinforcements for Major Anderson. She will arrive at Fort Sumter to-day!

A GOOD RIDDANCE.

The Hon. Mr. Thompson—Thompson with a "p" in it—has resigned the office of Secretary of the Interior. This is the best news vouchsafed to the country since the resignation of Floyd. There is now one less Disunionist in the Cabinet, one less custodian of public funds whose accounts will not balance.

GOV. WOOD'S MESSAGE.

We lay before our readers this morning Gov. Wood's message to the Legislature. The lateness of the hour at which it was received forbids any extended notice of the document in this issue. On the Banking question the Governor recommends a careful policy, and one not calculated to give a sudden shock to the financial system of the State, suggesting an amendment to the law making the stocks of Illinois and the United States the basis of the circulation. On national affairs the message is alike brief, dignified and patriotic. It demands that the supremacy of the laws be maintained and that all grievances arising within the Union be settled within the Union. A reorganization of the militia is earnestly recommended, for reasons which are calmly and judiciously set forth.

THE BRYAN HALL MEETING.

Had the meeting at Bryan Hall, on Saturday night last, contented itself with the solemn declaration that "the Union must and shall be preserved," and that "the laws must be enforced at whatever cost and by the whole power of the nation," its action would have received the unqualified indorsement of the people not only of this city, but of the whole Northwest, and the moral effect could not have been otherwise than good. In going further than this, the good that might have been done was not only defeated, but the whole moral effect of the meeting was to the encouragement of treason and secession. Of what avail is it to utter brave words about the preservation of the Union and the enforcement of the laws, if, in the same breath, those who are seeking the destruction of the one and who openly violate the other, are told that we are ready to make "great concessions" to propitiate their favor—that we are ready to accept of any compromise which a doughface Congress may patch up to appease their anger and to encourage them to make further demands? Nor does it mend the matter for Republicans who participated in the meeting and who voted for the resolutions to go around the streets saying they voted with certain mental reservations, that their design was to secure the co-operation of the Democratic party, and that they really have no concessions to make. If they have none to make, why did they not say so, like brave and honest men? Is this a time to wear two faces? Will the public accept the leadership of such men in a crisis like that through which we are now passing? God pity the public if they do! It strikes us, too, as a singular way to secure Democratic co-operation by getting upon the Democratic platform; and the wonder is that Republicans who are willing to pay such a price for it, did not make the surrender before the Presidential election. It would have come with a far better grace then than now. No man's co-operation in this crisis is worth having who is not moved by higher motives than mere partisan considerations. On the one side are the Union, the Constitution and the laws; on the other, a rebellion contemplating the utter subversion of them all. Are those who uphold the former likely to strengthen their cause by practicing deception on any portion of their fellow-citizens—by seeming to favor what they really oppose—by making solemn promises which they have no purpose to fulfil? Such a course is unmanly and dishonest, an insult to those upon whom it is practiced, and the surest way to defeat the object which all patriots have in view. It is time to understand that in politics, as well as in the ordinary affairs of life, "honesty is the best policy."

It is due to many who participated in the meeting at Bryan Hall, to say that they were misled as to the real force of the resolution pledging the meeting to a willingness to make "large concessions." Mr. Larned, a gentleman who has always enjoyed the confidence of the Republicans of Chicago, declared himself the author of it. That did something towards lulling their suspicions as to its true meaning. Then he followed up the avowal of its authorship by a speech, giving an interpretation to it that seemed to take the sting entirely out of it. The Republican portion of the meeting, and, doubtless, many of the Democrats also, accepted the *speech* as a part of the resolution, and voted for it with that understanding. They forgot that the resolution would go to the world without Mr. Larned's explanation, and that it would be construed upon its merits and by the ordinary meaning attached to the language in which it was clothed. Here was the great error of the meeting. Had a single brave man stood up in that assemblage and reminded the audience of this one fact, the resolution would have been rejected amid the execrations of the whole meeting. Alas! that there was no such man present to save this city from the reproach which the adoption of this resolution has cast upon it. The TRIBUNE has only words of denunciation for any resolution or scheme that contemplates the surrender of one iota of the principles on which the late Republican triumph was achieved. The day of compromise has gone by. To make concessions in the face of treason and of threats, is both dastardly and unpatriotic. The Republican party stands upon the Constitution and the laws. All that the former concedes to slavery, it is ready to execute in good faith, but it will yield nothing which is not "nominated in the bond." It will faithfully observe the latter, and enforce them against those who engage in their violation. This is the ground on which it goes before the country and the world; and this is the only ground on which the perpetuity of the Union can be secured. Whoever will unite with the Republicans in this patriotic work, can have a place in their ranks. Whoever will not, is in sympathy with treason, and out of his place among the loyal people of the Northwest.

ANOTHER PLAN.

The telegraph reports that the Committee of the representatives from the border States, North and South, have adopted a plan of compromise, the chief feature of which is that in all the territory south of *thirty* degrees neither Congress nor the people shall have the power to prohibit slavery. This is manifestly a mistake for 36 deg. 30 min., inasmuch as the line of thirty degrees passes through Sonora and Chihuahua, the northern States of Mexico. It is sufficient to say that the *very question*—the only vital point in the existing controversy—to wit, the protection of slavery in the national domain, is yielded in such a proposition. It is therefore not a compromise but a complete surrender, and of course cannot be tolerated for a moment.

A much more satisfactory plan is that foreshadowed in another dispatch, to wit, that the Republicans have determined to push forward the regular business of the [illegible] We go for that [illegible]

MR. DOUGLAS' SPEECH.

Mr. Douglas' recent speech in the Senate has not yet been published in the *Globe*, but we are enabled from the copious reports in the Eastern papers, to form a clearer estimate of its scope and character than has hitherto been afforded us. We are forced to say, in all candor, that it seems to be an elaborate argument against the claims of Mr. Lincoln and himself in the late election, and in favor of those of Mr. Breckinridge. The substance of it is that men ought to have no principles which they are unwilling to surrender, when approached with a threat—that the advocates of a Congressional slave-code ought to be denied the object for which they are contending until they become very obstreperous about it, when it should be instantly yielded to them—that the Union "must and shall be preserved" by the process of having the friends of the Constitution surrender at once to its enemies. Mr. Douglas' theory is that cowardice is the first virtue to be cultivated under a republican form of government—that bravery or bravado will do very well until the case becomes desperate, when the shortest way out of danger is the straightest cut to complete happiness. The problem of life is to him a game of brag, in which the lucky man is he who is first blustered out of the field. If Mr. Douglas were the commanding general of an army on the eve of battle his order would be, "Fight till you are sure the enemy are bound to whip you—never retreat before two o'clock in the afternoon." His system of tactics is of the Chinese order—gong-beating and summersets in plenty till the bullets are heard; then a sharp scratching of gravel for the nearest timber.

These, we believe, are not the elements which commend themselves to the American mind. But when there is superadded, as in Mr. Douglas' harangue, a copious condemnation of himself and the one million voters who cast their ballots for him, a substantial admission that the Breckinridge party was in the right all the time, and a fierce denunciation of the Republicans because they refuse to make the same degrading admission, we opine that nought but universal disgust can greet the man who makes the avowal—a disgust shared alike by those who profit and those who suffer by the degradation. The Republican party fortunately loses nothing by the base surrender. It is a matter wholly between Mr. Douglas and those who supposed their principles were asserted by voting for him. He has denounced himself without stint, but, worse than that, he has denounced them by the same reasoning. He and they went together into the battle, refusing to admit that slavery should receive the protection of the Federal Government in the Federal territory. They carried their principles to the extreme of breaking up the Democratic party. They beat their enemies two to one in the national contest; and now the captain of the host tells his victorious followers that they have all been rushing the country into disunion, and that they had better let the other side have their own way. "I cannot go to war for a party platform," says Mr. Douglas. As nobody expects him to go to war for the Republican platform, it follows that he refers to the platform of his own party when he refuses to be put in peril in that behalf. Is it not an exceedingly fortunate thing that Mr. Douglas was defeated in the Presidential race? If he had been chosen the Chief Magistrate of the Union, the same clamor for protection to slavery in the Territories, which is the only point in the controversy, would have been raised; the same treasonable movements would have followed. In such an event Mr. Douglas, by his own admissions, would have struck the flag of the nation without firing a gun; he would have told the rebels that he could not wage war against treason "for a party platform;" he would have made Mr. Buchanan's feeble resistance respectable by the side of his own hasty surrender. Indeed he has done thus much already. Mr. Buchanan believes that the traitors are right in their demands for the legalized extension of slavery, yet he does not concede the justice of their revolutionary attempts against the government. Mr. Douglas denies, or has hitherto denied, the right of their demands, yet *he* goes to the extent of justifying the treason! We ask those who entertain doubts upon this point to read the speech, and ask themselves what else can be meant by his repeated declarations that the Republican party intend to carry fire and sword into the slaveholding States, and that these States are only adopting the necessary means of self-defense. Mr. Buchanan has now ample and abundant reasons for being reconciled with his ancient adversary, who, though a mere Senator, has one for him what he did for Pierce and Pierce for Tyler—dignified him in the eyes of his contemporaries and of posterity.

ABOUT CIVIL WAR.

It is a compliment which the seceding States do not deserve, to dignify their resistance to the constituted authorities with the name of civil war. By proper energy and determination on the part of the Administration, and by the maintenance of their attitude on the part of the earnest friends of the Union, the difficulties which are to be overcome in the prompt and complete enforcement of the laws, will not amount to those encountered in putting down an ordinary fireman's riot in Philadelphia, or a Plug-Ugly muss in Baltimore. The prominence in the politics of the country of the men who are at the head of the secession movement, and their success in dragging the Oligarchy in two or three States into the crime which they have determined to commit, have given momentary importance to events which in themselves contain nothing that seriously threatens the supremacy of the Constitution or the perpetuity of the Union; and when the offensive and defensive resources of the already impoverished and starving communities which seem to imperil the public peace are counted up, it would be misuse of language to make it convey the idea that War, as we ordinarily use the word, can grow out of the troubles of the day. The task of putting once more into harmonious operation the machinery of the Federal Government, in the States upon which the rebels have seized, may possibly, nay, probably will, cost the effusion of blood, and not unlikely the hanging of a score or two of the fools who have plotted their own certain destruction. But war is not waged by grown men upon children and women—by powerful States upon petty provinces, by just governments upon dutiful and peaceful subjects. It is a contest between forces, which, if not equal, are not so wholly disproportioned that resistance of one to the other is not possible. Let us then hear no more complaints from the semi-secessionists of the North that Civil War is about to be inaugurated in the land, and that the scenes which occurred in South Carolina, during the Revolutionary struggle, when the patriots had more to fear from the halters of native Tories, than from the bullets and bayonets of the British, are to be re-enacted. The wresting of the few coast fortifications from the hands of the misguided men who have seized them, the assertion of the right of the government of the United States to buy and collect the revenues at the Southern ports, and the arrest with a warrant in the Marshal's hands, and the punishment of the rioters who have usurped the authority of the officers of the law, can have no such consequences. The cry of war then is, like the gabble about "coercing a State," a misstatement of the existing and prospective facts of the difficulty, made for the purpose of creating sympathy for the rebels of the South, and perhaps terrifying the people of the North. The enforcement of the laws is what the people of this country intend, and the consequences, be they bloody or otherwise, must be upon the heads of those who resist. Their outcry that war is made upon them is a subterfuge which will [illegible] nomant as not to know that this "war" may be terminated in a day, without bloodshed, without treaty,—simply by obedience to the Constitution as it is. When, then, our friends so pervert language and misinterpret existing facts, as to recognize in words the existence of the war about which we just now hear so much, they fall into the trap set for them, because war is terminated by treaty, and treaty is just what the disorderly States are striving to secure—just what it is the obvious duty of the Union men, if they would preserve the government to its beneficent uses, must avoid. Obedience to the laws is what must be required of the seceders; redress of their real or supposed grievances, *within the Union*, if any such exist, is all that they have a right to demand. There is no war in the case.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

The naval force of the United States consists nominally of ten ships of the line (carrying 872 guns), ten sailing frigates (carrying 500 guns), twenty-one sloops of war (carrying 426 guns), three brigs (carrying 16 guns), seven screw frigates (carrying 262 guns), ten first-class steam sloops (carrying 165 guns), nine second-class steam sloops (carrying 45 guns), nine third-class steamers (carrying 36 guns), two steam tenders, three store vessels, and five permanent receiving ships. Total, eighty-nine vessels, carrying 2,322 guns. Of these, however, only fifty-six (carrying 961 guns), were "in commission," or in actual service, at the date of the last official navy register. The revenue cutters belong to the Treasury and not to the Navy Department, and are not included in this statement. Of the fifty-six vessels in commission, three were stationed at Norfolk, Boston and New York as receiving ships; five were stationed on the coast of Brazil; thirteen were comprised in the Home squadron, viz: the frigate Sabine, the sloops-of-war Savannah, Jamestown, Saratoga, St. Louis and Preble, the screw frigate Roanoke, the steam sloop Brooklyn, the steamers Wyandotte, Mohawk, Crusader and Water-Witch, and the store vessel Relief; two were in the Mediterranean, eight were on the coast of Africa, eight were in the Pacific squadron; six were in the East Indies; and one, the screw tender Andcostia, was stationed at Washington. Some important changes have been made since the publication of the register—particularly in augmenting the service in the East Indies and the Pacific. It is presumed, however, that the Home squadron is sufficient for the purpose of blockading such ports as shall seek to nullify the revenue laws of the United States. As compared with the naval forces of European powers it must be admitted that our maritime strength makes but an insignificant show, but the reliance of the country has ever been placed on the immense steam and merchant service owned and registered chiefly in the ports of New England, New York and Pennsylvani, which could be readily converted into war vessels, and which would in a few month's time put us on a level with any force we are likely to meet on the ocean.

It is quite confidently affirmed that the Administration has awakened to a sense of the awful responsibility resting upon it—no less than that of incurring the penalties of treason, in the event of its failure to execute the laws and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution. It is not easy to believe that active measures will be taken in that direction at present. The disease at the seat of government is too deep—the treason in the White House has been of too long duration—to give promise of speedy recovery and reform. It quite taxes our credulity to believe that any vessels of war, however harmless, have been ordered to the port of Charleston, where the Collector has announced that all clearances must be taken out in the name of the State, Republic, monarchy, or what not of South Carolina. It is more than probable, despite the resignation of Secretary Floyd, that the first man-of-war sent south of Mason and Dixon's line to enforce the revenue laws, will go under the orders of President Lincoln. But when the time does come for putting the naval forces of the government in motion, there will ships and guns in plenty to maintain a rigid blockade of all ports which defy the authority of the Constitution. If the Home squadron is insufficient, the Brazil squadron, the East India squadron, the Pacific squadron and the African squadron can be recalled by swift-sailing steamers detailed for that purpose. And if all these should be insufficient, then the merchant marine must be taken into the service of the government. But none of these things will be necessary. The traitors of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas have no navy and no means of creating one. Let it be understood that every vessel sailing from one of their ports without a United States clearance is liable to capture and condemnation for piracy, under the maritime laws of the world, and the blockade will be effectual, with but a single war steamer in the Gulf and another in the Atlantic.

ABUNDANCE OF BREADSTUFFS.

The past year has been one of peculiar bounty throughout the Northwest. The statistics of the year's business in this city, which we published the 1st inst., show the receipt at this place, since the 1st day January, 1860, of the extraordinary amount of over thirty-six millions bushels of grain. The larger part of these immense receipts, particularly of wheat, came in after harvest. But the crop of last year is far from being exhausted. Scarcely any impression has been made upon the immensely large yield of corn, and a very large portion of the wheat crop is yet in the country. A gentleman of our acquaintance, who has recently passed over much of the Rock River Valley, tells us that the country is full of grain. One farmer whom he visited in Ogle county, has nine thousand bushels of good sound corn in his cribs; and various others upon his line of travel had cribbed from two thousand up to five thousand bushels. The holders, for the most part, are out of debt, having sold enough of their wheat crop and of beef-cattle and hogs to meet all their liabilities and leave a snug balance still in their hands for current expenses. They are, therefore, in no hurry to sell. Indian corn, when properly secured, will keep well for years. And it will require remunerative prices to bring out the full surplus that will be on hand at the opening of navigation next spring. The recent advance in breadstuffs at Liverpool, and the prospect of considerable European demand between now and the next harvest, as well as the known scarcity in the Southern States, will induce many of those who are out of debt to hold their stocks for better prices. Meanwhile along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, parties from the South are buying such parcels as they can pick up during the winter months, at prices satisfactory to the seller. Whether the present political troubles continue to the point of Revolution, or be amicably settled, the demand from that quarter will assuredly continue; for men must eat, whether loyal subjects or rebels to the government under which they live. Upon the whole the Northwest, and especially Illinois, never before contained so large a surplus of breadstuffs as now, and there is no reason for doubting that the whole of it will be wanted at satisfactory prices.

☞ It may interest some of the readers of the TRIBUNE to know that its circulation has now reached an aggregate considerably beyond our most sanguine expectations, and that its present rate of increase is much greater than ever before. The cash receipts on subscriptions alone, for the week ending with Saturday last, amounted to $4,223, or a little more than $700 per day. The heaviest receipts for any one day of the week were on Saturday, being for that day $1,098.

☞ Ex-Gov. of Kansas Sammedary has issued a prospectus for a new weekly paper at Columbus, Ohio, to be commenced some time during this month. It is to be called the [illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Gov. Chase of Ohio and Mr. Tuck of New Hampshire at Springfield—Gen. Cameron not Appointed Secretary of the Treasury—Assembling of Members of the Legislature—The State Prison at Joliet—Proposed Concert of Action Among the Border Free States.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 4, 1861.

Among the distinguished gentlemen here probably by the invitation of Mr. Lincoln, are Hon. Amos Tuck of New Hampshire and Gov. Chase of Ohio, the latter of whom will unquestionably be offered a seat in the Cabinet—probably the Secretaryship of State. Mr. Tuck has been strongly urged as Secretary of the Navy—a place in which his former position in the House Committee on Naval Affairs peculiarly fits him. Mr. Chase is this evening in consultation with the President elect. Mr. Tuck had a conference this afternoon. Mr. Lincoln is calmly and coolly completing his arrangements without reference to the absurd advice tendered him by timid men in various parts of the country, to make up his Cabinet without reference to the demands and expectations of the party that elected him. It is not true that Gen Cameron has been tendered a Cabinet appointment.

The city begins to fill up with members of the Legislature, and outsiders attracted here by the importance of the session. The candidates for the various places in the two houses are numerous. For Speaker of the House, two names are mentioned prominently, Jarrot of St. Clair and Cullom of Sangamon, with the chances in favor of the success of the former, though the latter has many friends.

There is much excitement here to-day in reference to the news of the contemplated attack on Maj. Anderson in Fort Sumter, and among all parties there is but one sentiment in relation to the duty of the friends of the Union in this emergency. Mr. Lincoln is of course much concerned for the gallant little band beleagued in Charleston harbor, and no doubt impatiently waits the day in which he may send the forces of the Republic, one and indivisible, to their relief and the discomfiture of the enemies of popular government. He attended Church to-day, in obedience to the President's proclamation, and it is to be presumed that in his prayers Mr. Buchanan's back bone was not forgotten. The State Prison Commissioners, some of whom are here, entertain no doubt that the question of title to the ground upon which the prison is built, will be decided in favor of the State in any Court. The loss by the existence of the mortgage will be inconsiderable, because if necessary the State can assert her right to take the property for her use, paying compensation therefor. In this case that would be small.

A distinguished politician of Indiana is here to secure if possible an uniform basis of action in his State, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa, in relation to the attempted breaking up of the government. The situation of each of these, contiguous to slave territory, and the fact that each has a considerable admixture of people from slave soil, make some concert necessary in strengthening the Union, and in defeating the machinations of those who hope for a divided North. He proposes that the position of each State shall be defined by legislative joint resolutions, and that one view shall do for all. His plan was freely canvassed and generally approved.

Mr. Lincoln and Gov. Chase—The Members of the Legislature all for the Union—Rumors and Speculations as to the Inauguration, etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 5, 1860.

The result of the conference between Mr. Lincoln and Gov. Chase has not been made public, nor has the object of inviting the Governor here been definitely ascertained. Some who pretend to be well informed, say that it has no reference to a Cabinet appointment, while others assert that Gov. Chase will not exchange a seat in the Senate of the United States, to which he has just been elected, for any place within the President's gift, hence the hitch in the negotiation, if any is on foot. The two have had three protracted interviews and are now together at Mr. Lincoln's house.

Most of the members of the two Houses are in town and during the day have had an interchange of views in regard to the troubles of the country. Among the Republicans, there is but one opinion, and that is that the laws must be enforced and the Constitution and the Union preserved. There is not a man of them who dissents from this position, nor one who will shrink from the employment of all the constitutional means for maintaining the Union unimpaired. The Democrats are more reticent, waiting, no doubt, the motion of their leaders and the development of events, but it is believed that between them and the Republicans there will be no dissensions as to the result which must be attained, though wide diversity as to the means to be invoked may by and by be seen. Among both parties the men from the Slave States, particularly those from Kentucky, are most astonished and indignant at the madness and folly of the South. They are for the Union at all hazards.

The topic here to-day has been the danger which is said to threaten Washington before the day of inauguration. Letters from responsible and well informed persons there say that Mr. Breckinridge has declared that he will count the electoral votes on the day designated by law in spite of all opposition, but the same letters report a conversation of Douglas wherein he expressed the belief that without instant and energetic measures the city will soon be in the hands of a mob, and all the Northern Senators and representatives driven off. It is currently reported too that ex-Gov. Matteson has a letter from Gov. Letcher of Virginia in which he says that Mr. Lincoln will never be able to be inaugurated in Washington. Another letter declares that the federal Supreme Court is unanimous in condemnation of the secession movement, and that Judge Taney has said that he will administer the oath to Mr. Lincoln if he is obliged to go to Springfield to do it. That such letters have been received in quarters where they would most naturally be sent is certain.

The bank question is exciting much discussion, but the conviction is very general that some necessary and healthful legislation will be had without much effort. The committee of your Merchants' Association—Mr. King, of Barrett, King & Co., Mr. Farwell, of Cooley, Farwell & Co., and Mr. Hurlburt, J. H. Reed & Co., are here and at work in the proper direction. Much will depend upon the proper organization of the two Committees on Banks and Incorporations, and the shape in which the measure finally agreed upon by the friends of reform is brought before the two Houses.

The Republican caucuses were fully attended this evening, and the places at their disposal were vigorously contested for. In the House caucus, Shelby W. Cullom of Sangamon was nominated for Speaker, over Vital Jarrott of St. Clair; Harley Wayne of McHenry, for Clerk, over Charles Leib of Cook; J. S. Kitchell of Montgomery, First Assistant Clerk; W. H. Robinson of Wayne, Second Assistant Clerk.

In the Senate caucus, C. W. Waite of De Kalb was nominated for Secretary, and C. B. Denio of Jo Daviess for Post Master. At this writing the names of the other nominees have not been announced. The nominations appear to give general satisfaction, and no doubt everything will start off harmoniously on Monday.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 7, 1860.

THE LEGISLATURE—STRANGE PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The two Houses met this morning, but in the lower House there was no quorum, the Democrats, for some reason not yet developed; refusing to take their places. A temporary organization was effected by the election of Cyrus Edwards as Speaker *pro tem.*, and Chas. Leib Clerk, after which the House adjourned until half-past 2 o'clock, P. M. At that hour the Democratic seats were still vacant, hence nothing was done.

In the Senate an organization was effected by the election of Marshall of Coles as President, after which the caucus nominees were elected:

Secretary—C. W. Waite, of DeKalb.
First Assistant Secretary—John W. Nash, of La Salle.
Second Assistant Secretary—Sharon Tyndale, of St. Clair.
Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—D. L. Phillips, of Union.
First Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk James Fishback, of Macoupin.
Second Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—Julian Kune, of Chicago.
Sergeant-at-Arms—R. T. Gill, of Atlanta, Logan County.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—H. C. Thompson, of Champaign County.
Post Master—C. B. Denio, of Jo Daviess.

The ordinary preliminary business was gone through with, but save the introduction of a bill by Underwood (Democrat) of St. Clair, for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution, nothing of consequence happened.

It is difficult to say what the motive of the Douglas men is in absenting themselves at this time. It is reported that the leaders are making an effort to break up the session, and thus defeat the election of Trumbull and the passage of the apportionment bill, and to accomplish this it is said that they are urging [illegible] strong districts to destroy a quorum. This is unlikely, because new elections would at once be ordered, and unless the same game were played over and over again, they would be caught at last. We shall see.

GOV. CHASE AND MR. LINCOLN.

Gov. Chase left for home this morning. Nothing definite has come of his visit, unless an increased admiration on his part of the firmness, fidelity to principle and entire fairness which distinguish the President elect. This he freely expressed to the gentlemen who called upon him during his stay. It is almost certain that no direct offer of a place in the Cabinet has been made him, nor is it certain that such offer, if made, would be accepted. The consultation of the distinguished gentlemen related almost exclusively to the alarming condition of public affairs and the duty of the North in the emergency. I am able to say that there was no disagreement as to the cause of the strife and the appropriate means for allaying it and restoring the confidence of the people in the strength and perpetuity of the Government. Whether Gov. Chase goes into the Cabinet or not, he will not fail to yield an earnest and sincere support to the President and the advisers whom he may call about him. Among the leading politicians of the State assembled here there is an unanimous wish that the Governor may take the port-folio of the State Department, and advice, looking to that result, is freely tendered to Mr. Lincoln by all who approach him.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE NEW YORK BANKS.

Letters were received here on Saturday evening, saying that the banks of the city of New York had resolved to take the last United States Government loan upon condition that the Cabinet at Washington should be put firmly and openly on the side of the Union of the States and the enforcement of the laws. This, as indicating the changed sentiment of the moneyed interest of that city, is regarded as important. The report may be relied upon as correct.

DISTRESS IN MISSISSIPPI.

A Mississippian here to-day, to buy corn for his neighbors, represents the people of his neighborhood as suffering greatly for the necessaries of life. He thinks there is not sixty days' provision in the State, and that if the political troubles continue there will be great suffering there. *Contra*—The Democrats, especially those from Egypt, are hugging the idea that New England is as badly off, and that in the manufacturing towns, riots and bloodshed will occur. They read the Southern papers only.

A STRANGE MOVEMENT.

Information was received here to-day of the organization of a military company in one of the Egyptian counties, with the avowed purpose of aiding the secession movement.

A VETO FROM GOV. WOOD.

Although the House was not organized, Gov. Wood sent a veto message to that body, and another to the Senate. With each he returned Bills which had remained in the Governor's office since the last session. One of them only was of importance, and that the one which divided the State in two Geological Districts and took the control of the survey out of the hands of the Executive officers. It was a Democratic dodge and has been defeated. Both parties are caucusing this evening, with some prospect that both Houses will be in full blast to-morrow.

THE CHICAGO MEETING.

The report of the Chicago Union meeting in the TRIBUNE of this morning, will have marked effect on the opening of the Legislature. The Douglas men will see in it an earnest determination on the part of their associates in the Northern part of the State which they cannot afford to disregard. In this respect it was a healthy movement.

INDIGNANT LETTERS.

The reported appointment of Mr. Cameron to a place in the Cabinet has brought an avalanche of indignant letters here which, read now when it is proven that no such appointment has been made, afford great amusement.

THE REINFORCEMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

The announcement in the Republican Caucus that Fort Sumter will be reinforced forthwith, was received with hearty applause. There will be smiling faces here to-morrow.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 8, 1860.

ELECTION OF SENATOR.

The Senate convened this morning, and went through the formality of passing a few resolutions, one of which provides for a joint session of the two Houses to-morrow, for electing a Senator of the United States. It was introduced yesterday by Mr. Blodgett of Lake, and was adopted without resistance by the Democracy to-day, after which a resolution to adjourn, that this day, the eighth of January, might be observed in honor of Gen. Jackson, was passed, and the session ended.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

The Democrats of the House, after sleeping over their yesterday's action, came in this morning and permitted the organization to be completed. The nominees of the Republican caucus were elected by the usual party majority, as follows:

Speaker—Hon. S. M. Cullom of Sangamon.
Clerk—Harley Wayne of McHenry.
First Assistant Clerk—J. W. Kitchell of Montgomery.
Second Assistant Clerk—W. H. Robinson of Wayne.
Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—J. F. Alexander of Bond.
First Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—H. C. Latham of Logan.
Second Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—J. H. Yeager of Madison.
Door Keeper—C. P. Forde of De Witt.
First Assistant Door Keeper—Enoch Denman of Cook.
Second Assistant Door Keeper—Gershom Martin of Du Page.
Post Master—B. C. Lundy, of Putnam.

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS—A SKIRMISH IN THE HOUSE.

After the elections were over, Mr. Broadwell introduced the usual resolutions glorifying the hero of the Battle of New Orleans, and recommending that the House adjourn in honor of Gen. Jackson. Mr. Scammon of Cook offered the following amendment: "And of his firmness, devotion, patriotism and unflinching courage and determination in enforcing the Constitution and laws against all resistance, from whatever quarter it might come." This was a conclusion which the Democracy had not been looking for, and it stirred up an instant commotion among them. It was a committal, if voted for, which by and by might be troublesome, in view of some possible party exigency. They alleged that the 8th of January had nothing to do with Jackson's acts as a civilian, that they wanted now to celebrate the victory over the British alone, and that some other time they were ready for Scammon's part of the proposition; but the friends of the amendment stood fast, and in half a dozen neat speeches by Scammon, Hogg, Weldon, Cropsey, Pease, Harris, Church and Hurlbut, defended its consistency and necessity. After about two hours of skirmishing, Mr. Green of Massac proposed this addition, which was accepted: "As expressed in his proclamation to the people in 1832, the substance of which we heartily endorse." Thus twice amended, the resolutions were unanimously passed, and the cannons are now proclaiming in loud tones the adhesion of all parties in Illinois to the "Union or fight," doctrines of Gen. Jackson. There's so much gained.

The resolution sent in from the Senate in relation to the Senatorial election to-morrow, was not reached when the House adjourned.

MR. LINCOLN AND MR. CAMERON.

Letters from Washington, New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati continue to pour in, remonstrating against the supposed action of the President in relation to the appointment of Cameron to the Treasury Department. From their tenor it would be supposed that the Republican party has completed its mission, and is now about to give up the ghost. Their execrations and indignation are all wasted, and when the writers find that they have been barking up the wrong tree their bad feelings will subside. Few if any have addressed the President directly, preferring to make his Illinois friends the vehicles for carrying off their wrath,—not a very courageous proceeding, but common enough among politicians. The storm is already over and the remonstrants will relapse into new intrigues.

A RESPITE FOR THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The rush upon the President elect has greatly abated within the past fortnight. Office hunters are beginning to learn that the best way to secure Presidential disfavor is to bore him with their applications at this time, when he is devoted to greater affairs: hence their visits are few and far between. The members of the Legislature do not yet torment him, and altogether he has a season of unexpected quiet.

MR. SEWARD AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The belief is gaining ground that Mr. Seward will be offered the State Department. That honor seems to be demanded by his friends who say that his eminent services to the Republican cause entitle him to recognition by the incoming Administration. The New York interest is pressing him with considerable zeal, and it is probable that Mr. Lincoln will be glad to meet Mr. Seward's wishes whenever they are indicated. With Mr. Seward in the State Department, and Governor Chase at the door of the Treasury, the country could rest in the assurance that nothing contended for in the last election could be neglected.

THE NEW GOVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Lieut. Governor Hoffmann arrived this evening, ready to assume the duties of his place on Monday next. Governor Yates was here to-day, but his attention is distracted by sickness in his family [illegible]

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Senator Baker's Speech.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1861.

The new Senator from Oregon, Col. Baker, made his maiden speech in the Senate yesterday, or rather a portion of it. He concludes to-day. As a logical, argumentative effort, it far exceeded the reputation of the Senator. He indulged in fewer flights of fancy or impassioned oratory than were anticipated—reserving them perhaps for to-day. The speech was a reply to Senator Benjamin of Louisiana, who is the clearest and ablest Senator from the Cotton States. On Monday, Benjamin delivered his farewell address. He announced that all possibility of compromise was gone, and that Louisiana and six other Cotton States would be out of the Union along with South Carolina before the 4th of March. The reasons he gave for breaking up the Union were, 1st. The defeat of the pro-slavery party at the election, and its determination not to submit to the popular verdict. 2d. The irreconcilable difference of interpretation put on certain clauses of the Constitution by the North and South, involving the territorial question. For these lame and impotent conclusions, the Government must be broken up, in true Mexican style of revolution on the part of the minority.

Benjamin proceeded at great length to argue that the Union was a compact or partnership between sovereign States; that sovereign States made a bargain between each other and drew up articles of agreement called the Constitution. He next held that if any State broke the agreement in any respect, all the rest were absolved from their mutual obligations to each other, and the Union ceased to exist. He claimed that certain Northern States had passed laws impeding the execution of the Fugitive Slave act, therefore they had violated the terms of the compact, and hence South Carolina was no longer bound by the Constitution, but was at liberty to pack up her things and march out, and resume her separate and sovereign independence. Louisiana and all the other slave States, he contended, had an equal right and should exercise it. Such was the theory on which his speech was built.

Baker denied his premises—denied that the Union is a compact between sovereign States at all. He denied that it owes its origin to *States*. The preamble to the Constitution itself sets forth by whom it was created. It declares that "*We, the people*, in order to form a more perfect union, &c., do ordain and establish *this Constitution*." The people of the United States had reposed certain powers in the hands of a Federal Government, and certain other powers in the hands of local or State governments, and reserved the rest in their own individual hands, also reserving the right to themselves, (the white people,) to change or abolish the General or State Governments whenever they pleased. The State Governments had no power or right to withdraw the people of those States from the Union. The Union was one people as much as the people of Great Britain or France, or Russia, are one people. They are of common origin, common language, manners, customs, faith, and literature, and occupy a common country marked out by the hand of nature for the occupancy of one people. States had not a particle more constitutional right to secede from the Union than had counties to secede from a State and set up a separate State. The right of revolution furnished the only right of secession, and that came from intolerable oppression, from unendurable tyranny, which was a common remedy to all mankind, as self-defence was the first law of nature. The Constitution itself had provided remedies against all imaginable wrongs that might arise; it had provided a Supreme Court and lodged in its hands ample jurisdiction—first, to protect the individual citizen of one State against the wrong doing of a citizen of another State. Second—against the infringement of his rights by a State, and 3d, by the General Government. 4th. It gave a State redress against the aggression or wrong of another State. 5th, Against the wrong doing of the United States. 6th. Unconstitutional laws passed by Congress could be declared null and void. But the Constitution had provided no such remedy as peaceable secession of a State, or any other sort of secession. Secession was *treason* against the people, and must be met and overcome by the people. The General Government had the power lodged in its hands to protect itself and perpetuate its existence.

From this view of the question Senator Baker proceeded to examine the grievances complained of by South Carolina & Co., and to expose their fallacies. Before concluding, Senator King asked and obtained permission for him to finish his speech to-day. Thus far it has been a masterly effort. He has sustained every point by the highest authorities. He has utterly demolished Benjamin's speech. The Southerners feel it. It is Webster replying to Hayne, and crushing with elephantine tread as he marches forward. Nothing equal to this effort of the Oregon Senator has been heard in the Senate chamber for a long while.

Senator Baker's Speech—He Vanquishes Benjamin and his Co-Fire-Eaters—Mr. Mason literally Floored—Mr. Douglas follows Col. Baker—What a Contrast!—Drops into Mr. Buchanan's Cast Off Shoes.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1860.

Senator Baker finished his great speech this afternoon in the presence of the largest audience that ever convened within the walls of the Senate chamber. Long before the hour of meeting every accessible space was crowded to suffocation. So intense was the pressure to get within hearing, that several ladies fainted, and with difficulty were removed to the neighboring committee rooms.

As he had done the day before, he pressed hard upon Benjamin, who was restive and excited, and received his punishment with bad grace. Baker gave him all the opportunity for explanation or defence which he desired. He was prompted by Jeff. Davis, Wigfall, Toombs and other leaders of the fire-eating section. But he was clearly over-matched in the encounter, and felt beaten and humiliated in the eyes of his partisan friends, though he is the ablest man on that side of the Senate chamber. Baker followed him up like a powerful and skillful swordsman, parrying his thrusts, and dealing blow after blow upon him, driving him back by the irresistible force of logic and fact, from one position to the other, and never ceasing until he had vanquished the Louisiana Senator, driving him completely from the field. The constitutional right of a State to secede from the Union he demonstrated to be a myth, an invention of Calhoun's, not countenanced by the opinions of the framers of that instrument, nor warranted by its ablest expounders, including Webster, Clay, Jackson, Adams and Madison, who, on the contrary, utterly denied and repudiated the assumption. He also proved by the highest authority that can be summoned, and by the very terms of the Constitution itself, that it is not in the nature of a league or compact between States, which may be broken by them, but that it emanated directly from, and was ratified by the *people*, in their capacity of citizens of a common country. Having disposed of the right of peaceable or constitutional secession, he took up Benjamin's dreary catalogue of complaints against the North, and demolished them one by one. He showed that the South had no cause for dissolving the Union by any decision of the Supreme Court, or law of Congress, or act of the free States.

When pressed to the very wall for reasons to justify secession, Benjamin said that the Northern people were hostile to slavery, and that individuals stole negroes and attempted to create insurrection among slaves, and that they denied the Constitution recognized property in slaves, and opposed the protection of Slavery within territories. To this Baker replied in substance: As to the charge that some Northern men had improperly interfered with slavery in the Slave States, he was afraid there was truth it. The people at the North are a free people; they have the liberty of thought and freedom of speech, and, as a consequence, with all people so situated, are to some extent a people of "isms." People in the North, as elsewhere, will not always think truly and wisely. There are people at the North who not only violate the fugitive slave law, but a good many other laws; people who not only steal negroes, but steal horses. Some of these it had fallen to his lot as a lawyer to defend, and he had no doubt that the Senator from Louisiana could be surrounded by offenders of all kinds who had been acquitted by his legal skill. South as well as North were men who regarded no law. But, as a people, it is not the desire of the North to interfere with the slavery of the Southern States. Is that a ground for disunion, for revolution, for civil war?

But, replied Benjamin, the tendency of Republican principles was to surround the South with a cordon of Free States and thus destroy slavery.

Said Baker, in reply, it is confessed then that Congress does not do the South any wrong; the States don't do it; the people of the North don't do it, but the Republican party is going to hem in slavery by surrounding it with a cordon of free States. This he (Mr. B.) took to be an abandonment of the indictment. Is that ground for separation, war and desolation?

Mr. Benjamin—Decidedly yes.

Mr. Baker—Emphatically, no. Would it be cause of war against France, or England, or any other Power? Why complain of encircling slavery with a cordon of free States? Is it not now so surrounded? It cannot move without moving on some free State or free territory. It cannot go North; though it is trying very hard. It cannot go South without coming on the free States of Mexico, who hate nothing so bad as negro slavery. It cannot go West, for there are free States. Is it not circled, he would not say "girdled," for that implies death. Where can slavery go but into New Mexico? Is it not, then, idle, nay, wicked to plunge the country into civil war on this account? But will it be any better after disunion? You have now with us what you call a "compact," by which we are called upon to come to your assistance in case of slave revolt. May such never arise, but if it should we will march to support you with all our power. As to your fugitive slaves, we are bound to return them by the provisions of the Constitution, though against the common law and the general sentiment of the civilized world. Would France, or England, or the Czar of Russia return your fugitive slaves? No; we of the free States, and we only, are the parties to whom you can look in the hour of peril. Why, then, dissolve, why menace the union? It can only be that you are dissatisfied with the peaceful progress of civilization if you continue to make complaint.

The Senator from Texas (Mr. Wigfall) gave a list of the terms upon which the Southern leaders would be graciously pleased to accept our capitulation. When they ask us to stop preaching and writing and speaking abolitionism, will they please to tell us *how*? How are [illegible] to be stopped in the North? All the Senators [illegible] (Mr. Baker) had, no doubt, suffered from this freedom of speech. It was so in all free countries, and many things were written and said that were bad both to speak and believe. We often suffer by this incident of free institutions, and yet you ask us to obviate in your case what we cannot help in our own! Even if a man blasphemes the God that made, and reviles the Saviour that died to redeem him, we have no remedy. Why, then, do you expect slavery to be excepted from the general freedom of speech and the press? But this freedom of speech is one of the very things your fathers and ours went to war to secure, and are you going to break up the Union because we exercise it? The liberty of the press is the safeguard of all our rights, and we will not risk this security even for slavery, even for the Union, even for fear of civil war. I tell you what I will never do. I will never yield to the principle that this Government of freedom shall ever protect slavery in free Territories. The people of the North of all parties, no matter how they may differ in other respects, agree in that. They hold that under this Constitution freedom is the rule and slavery the exception, and not otherwise will they have it, come weal or come woe.

He thought the loss of the offices long enjoyed had as much to do with the dissatisfaction in the pro-slavery party as anything else. Our side of the House have nearly always been out of office, and yet we never thought of dissolving the Union, but rather loved it the better the more we were beaten. Don't it look as if you could not bear the mortification of a defeat? Because you cannot have one department of the Government, although you will have the Senate, and the House of Representatives, and the acquiescence, at least, of the Supreme Court, you are going to make civil war!

[Here Mr. Mason's chair broke down and left him on the floor, causing confusion and laughter.]

Mr. Baker—The instance before me is not the only case in which a fall follows a dissolution. [Renewed laughter.] Referring to secession again, he said that they (the Republicans) did not intend to recognize the Independence of South Carolina. He quoted Gen. Jackson, when South Carolina revolted in 1832, and his mode of collecting the revenue.

Mr. Baker concluded his speech with a glowing eulogy on the Union, quoting those words uttered by Mr. Webster in his reply to Hayne, which ended with "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Upon the conclusion of Col. Baker's speech, Douglas took the floor, and spoke for an hour. But oh! what a contrast. It was a disgraceful back-down from the position he has pretended to occupy for a month past. He has been eagerly pressing for the floor for several days in order to get this harangue before the Illinois Democratic Convention. He has arrayed himself in the cast-off habiliments of Buchanan. At the moment the latter is cutting himself loose from the disunionists, the former is found giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union. He had few and gentle words of reproach for the disunionists. His batteries were leveled at the Republicans, and of his own section. He pronounced the Union dissolved, unless the demands of the secessionists were granted. He insisted upon a reconstruction of the Constitution, with numerous pro-slavery guarantees, one of which is the establishment of Slavery in all the free country south of 36 deg. 30 min., now belonging to the Union, or that may hereafter be acquired. He advocated the incorporation into the Constitution of the Crittenden-Wigfall-Breckinridge-Toombs scheme of establishing and protecting Slavery all over the American continent south of Kansas and Utah. He went to the extremity of charging the Republicans with the guilt of originating and causing the present commotion and effort to destroy the Union, when he knows in his heart, as every man and woman in the United States knows, that he, himself, is the arch author of the mischief. The audacity of his charge would have put to blush the father of lies. He asserted that the Republicans intend to use the powers of the Federal Government to extinguish slavery, not only in the Territories but in the *States!* The issue was civil war or surrender on the part of the North. He did not think it humbling himself to say that he preferred surrendering to war! Let the Republicans accept his or Crittenden's proposition, to extend slavery into free territory and over Mexico, and we would have *peace*. In this spirit he harangued the Senate for an hour. When I heard his speech and saw how it inspired the men who denounce the Union, trample upon the Constitution and hate freedom, I confess I felt sick at heart and turned away from him with loathing and abhorrence. Thus it is when brave men are struggling to preserve the Union and the Constitution as our fathers made it, they are betrayed and stabbed by their own representative. And this traitor imperiously pretends to speak for the sons of freedom of Illinois! What an amazing influence slavery wields over its devotees. On the banks of the Mississippi is a herd of sable bondmen and bondwomen, the fruits of whose toil, the sweat of whose brows, coined into gold, go into the pockets of the Illinois Senator. The danger of disunion has reduced the value of their industry. They will rent to the cane grower for fewer dollars unless the North succumbs to the menaces of the slave-drivers and surrenders up the principles of freedom. The interests and wishes of his constituents weigh on one scale; the rental of sundry slaves press down on the other. Illinois kicks the beam. The Senator represents the gang of negroes, while the rights of two millions of white men of the prairies are trampled under foot. Let the news go forth from Chicago to Cairo that Douglas, under the miserable pretext of saving the Union, has joined its enemies, has betrayed his State, and is giving aid and comfort to the rebels.

CHICAGO.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1860.

The proclamation of the President requesting that Friday be kept as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, was generally observed in this District, with apparent feeling of patriotism and sincerity. The governmental departments, banks, stores, schools and places of almost every kind for business or pleasure, were closed during the day. The churches were numerously attended. The hall and galleries of the House of Representatives were densely crowded with people who went to hear the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Stockton. It was estimated that 4,000 persons were present. He preached a very impressive Union sermon. Another vast assemblage was convened at Wesley Chapel. In every part of the city the American flag was floating. Banners with Union inscriptions were stretched across the streets, and about most of the hotels the Disunion cockade was invisible. The feeling against secession is growing stronger and more active among the citizens of Washington. The reports that armed bands of Disunionists are organizing to take possession of the capitol before the votes for President and Vice President are counted, meet with general belief, and the citizens are preparing for stern resistance. The conspirators have changed their programme which was to seize the capitol on the night of the 3d of March, and proclaim Breckinridge President the next day. But the failure thus far to dragoon Maryland into the secession movement, and the doubts as the course of Virginia may take, has obliged the conspirators to anticipate the day assigned for the *coup de etat*, and it is now understood that the 15th of February is the time fixed for the blow, that is the day on which the Presidential votes are to be counted in the presence of the two houses. The plan is to fill up all the boarding and lodging houses and hotels with sworn and armed Minute Men gathered from a dozen States, have them prepared to act in concert on a given signal, and make a dash on the capitol, shoot down the most prominent Republicans, break up the counting of the votes, disperse the Congress and inaugurate the Jacobin Reign of Terror in the city. The conspirators deem the presence of 2,000 armed fire-eaters sufficient to execute this programme. They reckon that after the blow has been struck, and the issue precipitated on the country, that Maryland and Virginia will rise spontaneously to succor and support them; that all unionism will be swept away or submerged in the turbulent flood of sectional nigger-driving sympathy. The railroads leading from Washington through Maryland to the Pennsylvania line, together with the telegraph wires would, in such a case be in the hands of insurgents, and all communication between the free States and the capital cut off. The number of disunionists already in the city was attested by the uproarious applause which greeted the treasonable sentiments in the speech of Senator Benjamin on Monday last, and they feel much inspired since with hopes of success in their contemplated raid on the capital.

Gen. Scott is making active prepartions to crush this Jacobin mob. He has given orders to have three companies of flying artillery concentrated in or near Washington before the first of Feburary and a regiment of infantry, a squadron of dragoons and several companies of riflemen. He has also requested Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, to place three or four men of war in the river adjoining the arsenal ready for action. He has had Capt. N. Stone appointed Inspector General of the militia of the District, and set him to work organizing and drilling the volunteer companies of the city, and filling up their ranks. Several new companies are to be organized forthwith. The members are directed to keep their arms at home—consisting of musket and bayonet, sidesword and revolver, in order that seizure in their respective armories may be prevented. Every volunteer is directed to have 24 rounds of ball cartridge in his cartouch box at all times.

The Mayor is swearing in the loyal citizens as special police and giving them badges. He expects to have 4,000 men enrolled in the course of a fortnight, without taking any of those belonging to the volunteer military companies. If the emergency arises, General Scott will issue arms to the whole police force that are sworn in. In addition to all these preparations, strangers in town, citizens of other States who are Union men, are arming themselves, and will be prepared to convert every hotel and boarding house where they are stopping into so many castles of defence. Be assured that the loyal men are making ready to give the "rattle-snake" gentry a warm reception, and if that serpent does not get its head crushed by the Godess of Liberty, it is because her children are degenerate sons of patriot sires. The blood of '76 courses in the veins of the grand-children, and union and liberty will not be kicked from the capital by the vulgar feet of a Tory and traitorous mob. Mark that prediction.

Abandon all idea of having the oath of office administered to Lincoln at Springfield, or any where else, save on the east portico of the Capitol, on the morning of March 4th. The American people will listen to no such suggestion. The wind blows from the North this time. Any attempt to seize the Capitol and the archives of the Government, or to prevent the inauguration of the President elect, will be resisted by a million of men in arms. Thousands of letters received by members of Congress within a few days indicate the firm resolve of the masses to put down any mob violence on this Capital. Let the telegraph flash the news that the rattle-snake ensign is flying over the Capitol, and a hundred thousand armed men will be here in three days to tear it down and shoot, bayonet and hang any rebel found in the District. The moral effect on the whole country of Lincoln's public inauguration from the Capitol of the nation must not be lost by having him take the oath of office in a corner. Should he come here *after* the 4th of March, having been sworn in somewhere else, tens of thousands would feel that they did not owe him allegiance, and that the Union was really dissolved. Let the ceremony be performed in due and ancient form. The North and the West respond aye. Let the South vote no, at their peril. The motion made in the New York Legislature, by a Democratic Senator, to vote *ten millions* of dollars, and arm 200,000 militia to defend the integrity of the Union, support the Constitution and enforce the laws, has been an eye-opener to the Secessionists. *It means business.* It is talking out in meeting. It contrasts rather largely with that $400,000 *forced loan* of South Carolina. There are individual citizens in the Empire State who will take $400,000 stock in that loan, if ever wanted, without over-checking their current bank account. Wm. B. Astor, A. T. Stewart, and several others who might be named, can either of them raise more money and equip more men to thrash the tories of South Carolina than the whole Palmetto nation can raise to fight the Union.

It is reported that the President has abandoned his intention of issuing a proclamation for the observance of the laws and supremacy of the Constitution. Having stated in his annual message, under the influence and dictation of Floyd, Cobb and Thompson, that there was no power in the Federal Government under the Constitution, to use force against a rebellious State, he seems to think it cannot be done against the citizens of a State who act under State orders, though they be engaged in acts of treason against the American Union. It is now considered doubtful whether he will consent to re-inforce Anderson, or to retake the captured forts. He will possibly attempt to collect the revenue on board a floating custom-house in the harbor of Charleston, and such other ports as may fall into the hands of the insurgents. This is the most that Stanton, Holt and Scott have been able to screw his courage up to doing. Stanton is the back-bone of the Cabinet. He is a resolute, clear-headed, devoted Union man, from the Buckeye State, though he has resided in this district for a couple of years, practicing law in the higher courts. So long as he remains in the Union, it will have one true friend and defender. The active vigorous measures being taken by Gen. Scott for the defense of this District, are mainly owing to the influence of Attorney General Stanton—the law officer of the Government. If not this afternoon, on Monday the President will communicate to Congress his correspondence with the South Carolina rebel envoys, whom he refused to recognize in any other light than private citizens to their immense disgust. This, too, was the work of Stanton. The return to them of their insulting letter to the President, with marks of contempt, was also done on Stanton's advice, as the only proper way to treat such a mission, emanating from such a source.

The confirmation of the appointment of McIntyre as Collector at Charleston, will be resisted by the disunion Senators to the last extremity, and it is now doubtful whether he can be confirmed. The President will probably be bullied into withdrawing his name. This complicates matters still more.

News was received last night that the United States Arsenal and Forts at Mobile had been seized by a disunion mob. Secretary Floyd in expectation of this occurrence, had taken away from Northern arsenals and stored in the Mobile forts seventy-eight thousand stand of arms, two thousand boxes of powder, *three million* rounds of musket ammunition, and six thousand cannon balls and shells. No troops were placed there to guard these immense stores; they were accumulated and left there for the express purpose of falling into the hands of the disunion rebels. In this way the Administration has been supporting the Constitution and defending the Union. It is like the shelter the vulture gives the lamb—covering while devouring it.

Representatives Curry and Pugh of Alabama have retired from Congress and left for home, and others from the same State will follow next week, while other disunion members of other prospective seceding States are making ready to follow them.

The question of holding a State Convention in Virginia is giving the disunionists great perplexity. Whenever a State Convention assembles its powers are without restriction. The intent of calling it merely to promote disunion will not prevent it from considering other questions. Western Virginia belongs to the Ohio Valley country and does not want to be tied to South Carolina, or forced into a Cotton Confederacy. But the people complain bitterly of the unequal and oppressive system of taxation whereby slaves escape assessment, and the whole burden falls upon real estate and other personal property. Western Virginia has but few slaves while more than half the population of Eastern Virginia is composed of negroes. The basis of representation is another source of bitter complaint. The Western part of the State insist on the free white basis, while the Eastern slave breeders stand out for the mixed basis, making their untaxed slaves overbalance the free white majority living West of the mountains. Here is an irrepressible conflict in the bowels of the Old Dominion, which threatens to divide the Commonwealth, and erect a new and free State to be called Western Virginia. Instead, therefore, of a Convention taking the State out of the Union it may end in remodeling the Constitution or splitting the Commonwealth in twain.

In a late letter I erroneously ascribed certain patriotic language to Senator Cameron in relation to what Pennsylvania would do, in case Maryland fell into the hands of the Disunionists, and undertook to prevent Lincoln's inauguration. It was Thad. Stevens who made the remark. At the time he said it, Cameron was on an office-seeking mission to Springfield. His reported appointment as Secretary of the *Treasury* (!) has taken every body by surprise, and has produced intense excitement among Republican Senators and Representatives.

CHICAGO.

PROGRESS OF THE TREASON.

LETTERS FROM AN OFFICER IN FORT SUMTER AND A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF CHARLESTON.

The Troy *Times* publishes two letters written by an officer in Fort Sumter to his father, who resides in Troy. In the first letter, which was written just before the evacuation of Fort Moultrie, the officer in question says:

"There have been not a few offers of aid from the Northern States. Regiments would come, and in plenty, and it is indeed one of the cheering passages in our anxious experience that we have evidence of practical sympathy. But not a man will be accepted, unless by order of the proper Department at Washington. We will try to sustain the credit of our position with these few. The spirit of the men is noble; they are perfectly up to the sentiment of doing their duty, and perhaps one of the best evidences of their conduct may be found in the fact that not a man has deserted, or been drunk, for nearly three months."

The second letter, written just after the transfer to Fort Sumter, is as follows:

FORT SUMTER, Evening, Dec. 26, 1860.

MY DEAR FATHER: Before this reaches you, you will probably have learned that we have literally "taken the bull by the horns." Soon after sunset this evening, we evacuated Fort Moultrie, and are now established in this impregnable fortress, where we are perfectly unapproachable; while at the same time we command perfectly the harbor and Fort Moultrie itself. Vessels have been sent down every night, and have watched us closely, with a view to prevent this very move, but we have weathered them. Hurrah for Major Anderson! We have a man that is not afraid of responsibility, and who had more judgment and a better sense of duty than have ordinarily guided public men.

At Fort Moultrie, we could not fail to have succumbed before the large force that was probably on the point of being launched against us. Between batteries, a close fire of riflemen and a few columns of assault, we must have been forced to yield, although it would not have been without the loss, perhaps of every man there.

Major Anderson has been delighted with the temper and spirit of this little command, not a man of which would have flinched from any struggle that might have befallen us. We are not to be touched here. It is four times as large as Fort Moultrie, but the walls are sixty feet high, and no landing can be made. There is but one regret; that is, that Fort Moultrie could not have been blown up. To night, however, everything that can be destroyed will be. I am sure a general feeling [illegible] be experienced by the country [illegible] step, taken solely upon Major [illegible] sponsibility.

Not a man at the fort had the [illegible] mation of this move, and [illegible] officers, until the moment [illegible] Our property and the families [illegible] with six months provisions [illegible] The guns at Fort Moultrie are spiked [illegible] flag staff cut down, so that no [illegible] can ever float on that staff. There [illegible] a great excitement in the city [illegible] are fired from the Island, but [illegible] have decidedly got the ball [illegible] The revenue can be collected [illegible] Administration can do its duty [illegible] all think we have done the right [illegible] cause we are stronger than ever [illegible] we left our old home with regret [illegible] much to waste the labor that has been [illegible] there, we are unquestionably now in [illegible] place and position as soldiers [illegible] did not leave from fear, but [illegible] blood would be uselessly shed. [illegible] thing is impossible, unless these [illegible] termined to butt their heads [illegible] walls, and I hope they have [illegible] not to attempt that. To [illegible] stars and stripes will be hoisted [illegible] position, although the sight will [illegible] Carolina to the quick.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

The Philadelphia *Press* has an interesting letter written by a leading citizen of [illegible] to a citizen of Philadelphia. We give [illegible] extracts:

"You ask me for my candid opinion [illegible] condition, and I will venture to give it [illegible] I could not publicly utter the [illegible] this letter without risking my [illegible] *ers of the Convention, like their* [illegible] *French Revolution, are beginning* [illegible] *the fruits of the seed they have sown* [illegible] *the time for reaction is not far* [illegible] have been infuriated through the [illegible] politicians, and now, like a Parisian [illegible] pushing their captains and lieutenants [illegible] very midst of the danger. It makes [illegible] bleed to hear our glorious Union [illegible] do every moment, and see the Palmetto [illegible] floating from fortresses built by the [illegible] the whole people, shortly, too, it [illegible] to be turned against their Government [illegible] may bring these men to their senses [illegible] system they have adopted. When [illegible] sum is levied upon negro slaves [illegible] gan and have driven forward this [illegible] business will feel, in their own [illegible] which is now afflicting men in [illegible] They will be brought to their senses [illegible] stands to reason that we can no [illegible] a permanent military force without [illegible] and burdensome taxation than we [illegible] own cotton, or trade with Europe [illegible] Sam's fleet in our harbor.

It is impossible for this state of [illegible] continue without a collision—and [illegible] comes, God help our people! The [illegible] tween Charleston and Savannah [illegible] been great, but that which was [illegible] mercial competition and jealousy [illegible] cession, is now dread and anger. [illegible] port is closed, Savannah may be [illegible] result that is not unlikely, considering [illegible] large number of moderate men [illegible] to the Convention which is to assemble [illegible] city. * * * *

I send you a copy of the Charleston [illegible] from which you will see that every [illegible] culing or abusing the South is transferred [illegible] Northern newspapers into its columns [illegible] as I have read of foolish conduct, I [illegible] seen anything so silly and childish [illegible] the men who control our Convention [illegible] *are not statesmen; they are lunatics* [illegible] *have no thought of to-morrow.* Their [illegible] sign is one of haste and hate, and [illegible] who have your opinion of fire-eaters [illegible] surprised to see how much more [illegible] inexperienced they are than you [illegible] them to be. These men appear to [illegible] while they may prevent an American [illegible] war from crossing our bar and [illegible] port, and enforcing the United States [illegible] they at the same time exclude all [illegible] from us. The suggestion made [illegible] that the entrance to the port should be [illegible] stroyed, is a part of their foolish [illegible] like the Russians at Sebastopol, we [illegible] harbor with obstacles, we therefore [illegible] defy the Government, but starve [illegible] Our people seem to be on a frolic, [illegible] ably when they get sober will also [illegible]

The Mississippians, as well as [illegible] State, Alabama and Georgia, look to [illegible] secession as a way to escape the [illegible] just debts.

What a shameful position for [illegible] and an American, to take! How can [illegible] ple obtain credit from civilized [illegible] they refuse to fulfill their obligations [illegible] own countrymen?

The late stiffening of the President, [illegible] evident determination to support [illegible] has created undoubted alarm in [illegible] the leaders of the Convention. I [illegible] for no man would suffer more, or [illegible] to suffer less than he who pens these [illegible] it is clear that *unless the Federal* [illegible] *shows its teeth, and tells these men* [illegible] *force the laws made in pursuance of the* [illegible] *tion, they will go on until they* [illegible] *the Gulf States in a general conflagration.*

I forbear describing what our [illegible] South Carolina will then be. How [illegible] get on in Georgia, with a minority [illegible] in favor of the Union, suspected by [illegible] ity, and all their movements watched [illegible] speak of the other horrible reflection [illegible] negroes themselves may catch the [illegible] that thousands heretofore dependent [illegible] North for supplies of produce, pork [illegible] will be unable to get these necessaries [illegible] It is my daily prayer, however, that [illegible] storm approaches, and seems to be [illegible] some good man in the Republican [illegible] rise up in his place in Congress and [illegible] of losing his political position [illegible] cessions as will enable us to [illegible] and peacefully for years together. [illegible] sure you that if this is done, [illegible] ed secession at the start, but [illegible] that it is likely to end in a general [illegible] be too glad to escape, and will [illegible] thanks to God that we have been [illegible] indescribable horrors."

A WHISPER OF THE TRUTH.

We find the following letter, [illegible] "from a large landholder and planter in Mis-sissippi," in the money article of the [illegible] York *Herald*—and the writer of that [illegible] very justly remarks that it "deserves [illegible] perusal:"

——— COUNTY, Miss., Dec. 2[illegible]

I have been through several counties [illegible] State, and some of the northern [illegible] Alabama, and I have no hesitation [illegible] that *the men of property in both States* [illegible] *mously opposed to the secession movement,* [illegible] got up and engineered by the politicians [illegible] the poor whites; *the slaveholders* [illegible] *to fall in with it for fear of having their* [illegible] *confiscated.* The largest slaveowner [illegible] State was warned, the other day [illegible] gave vent to his Union sentiments [illegible] *be lynched and his property confiscated* [illegible] the hint and left the State. It is [illegible] county, and also in Alabama, [illegible] Georgia. The interest of the owners [illegible] and property of every kind, make [illegible] of the Union; but in the present [illegible] in these States, they cannot [illegible] selves without running more risk [illegible] care to encounter.

The hope of us slaveholders is [illegible] Government will at last do something to check the present revolutionary [illegible] *give us a chance to organize a reaction* [illegible] *without endangering ourselves* [illegible] *necks. If people here felt certain* [illegible] *States Government would fight* [illegible] *sionist party would soon make* [illegible] the belief that Mr. Buchanan and [illegible] are on the side of secession, [illegible] ance is to be feared, which [illegible] the enemies of the Union. I have [illegible] hope, myself, in the future. [illegible] ing such prices for corn and [illegible] cotton planting is a losing [illegible] could sell my slaves I would go North [illegible] could not well now without losing [illegible] cent. at least on their cost. So [illegible] with the tide and bear [illegible] along."

MILITIA IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—CONSERVATIVE MOVEMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

[Special dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Jan [illegible]

The discovery that Capt. Stone is [illegible] organize the militia of the District of Columbia, has greatly disconcerted the [illegible] for the seizure of the Capital, and [illegible] them to some precipitate demonstration [illegible] have little idea how far their plans [illegible] exposed, or how many of them will [illegible] selves, in durance, helpless victims of [illegible] own madness and of violated law, [illegible] they take a single step in execution [illegible] signs. Already the black-list [illegible] Government officers is uncomfortable [illegible] for those whose names are inscribed [illegible]

The conspirators still talk of [illegible] collision in the streets of the Capital [illegible] single man like Gen. Scott, backed [illegible] and the prestige of a great name [illegible] thousand men who move in the [illegible] cause, fearing their shadow [illegible] know that they are plotting treason.

Officers of the Government are [illegible] good many of these conspirators [illegible] await the first overt act before [illegible] feel how powerful is the grip of a [illegible] stitutional Republic.

Gen. Scott is visited every day [illegible] number of Union men and personal [illegible] The old hero greets them all cordially [illegible] warmly denounces the "rebellion" [illegible] South, as he calls it, with [illegible] says Anderson must be sustained [illegible] preserved and laws executed [illegible] will exert all his influence and power [illegible] end.

In conversation, this evening, with [illegible] of the North Carolina delegation [illegible] me that they had been aware [illegible] past, that the small squad of [illegible] that State had been for weeks [illegible] schemes to seize the Federal [illegible] perhaps, might have been [illegible] out the knowledge of the Union men of [illegible] State, whereby the latter [illegible] been drawn into it; but [illegible] of that fact, the members [illegible] d'stely telegraphed to their [illegible] all such revolutionary schemes [illegible] was at once taken, and [illegible] interrupted. Having implicit [illegible] the honesty and ability of Governor [illegible] also sent a dispatch to him [illegible] insurrections, and it is [illegible] use all his power to [illegible] break. They also state that [illegible] alarm as to North Carolina [illegible] precipitate action. It is [illegible] these members that a Convention [illegible] ately called to discuss this [illegible] present some plan for the [illegible] these difficulties, and thus [illegible] being drawn into this vortex [illegible] It is not unlikely that such a [illegible] be called in the course of a few days.

Messrs. Branch, Smith, Leach, and [illegible] fro a this State, are deserving [illegible] for the manner in which they [illegible] culties, and in their devotion [illegible] the Constitution.

I find, in conversation with [illegible] that the Union feeling which [illegible] entertained by the people [illegible] may be accounted for [illegible] fact that the people of Old [illegible] descendants of a race entirely [illegible] character from the aristocrats [illegible] na. They are actuated by a [illegible] sentiment, which, perhaps, [illegible] than is seen in the people of [illegible]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1861

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The City.

FIRES—The total number of fires, including false alarms during the past year, compared with the two previous years, is as follows:

	Fires.	Loss.	Ins.	Ins. del.	Net loss.
1858	239	$ 291,685	$ 99,935	$27,209	$ 163,741
1859	239	608,469	350,709	289,583	248,977
1860	258	374,181	253,013	90,038	133,161

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS IN 1860.—The total value of improvements in this city during the year 1860, foot up $1,888,309.

FAST DAY.—The Fast Day named by the President was very generally observed on Friday last especially among the churches, where the attendance was large.

The United States.

MICHIGAN.—The Legislature of Michigan met at Lansing on the 2d inst. Dexter Mussey of Macon was elected Speaker of the House. The retiring Governor delivered his annual Message to both Houses. State affairs are represented in a prosperous condition. He takes strong ground against the right of secession, and says the General Government has the right to preserve the Union, and it is the duty of the President to execute the laws. He recommends a more effective organization of the militia. The organized militia numbers only about 1,200 men. The unorganized force is estimated at 240,000. The Governor argues at some length in favor of the policy of raising the requisitions of the Governors of Kentucky and Tennessee for persons accused of aiding in the escape of fugitive slaves; discusses the Secession question, denying the right of any State to secede from the Union, and declaring that Ohio remains loyal to the Union and Constitution. He also favors the repeal of the obnoxious features of the fugitive slave law, and the repeal of any personal liberty bills which conflict with the slave law; at the same time Southern States have no right to interfere in contravention to the constitutional rights of the Free States, who cannot be satisfied with anything short of a strict adherence to their constitutional rights in every State and Territory in this confederacy. Rejecting the whole theory of Secession, as well as a policy which is a violation of the Constitution, he is opposed to exercise any power under the Constitution which is not granted by it. Integrity of the Union, its rights and indivisibility, must be preserved. The working men of Cincinnati had a large meeting on the evening of the 4th inst. Resolutions declaring that the Union must be preserved in all its integrity, were unanimously adopted.

MISSOURI.—C. G. Woodward, news dealer at St. Joseph, was arrested and held to bail for the purpose of an anti-secession demonstration. The Legislature met on the 2d inst. Governor Jackson's Secession message was read. He declares that the Democracy fuzed, and that Stephen A. Douglas delivered his last speech in favor of the Union. The great issue of the day is about to be fought out. Secession is the issue. The action of South Carolina, and Governor Gist would have felt more sympathy with the movement, but it originated in a State like the Missouri, with Northern and constant less, from outside of the State, it would hold to the Union as long as it is worth an effort to preserve it. He is not frightened by the present unfriendly feeling of the North, nor disgusted into secession by the restrictive legislation of the Northern States. The Governor declares that the Union is worth preserving, and says it would be utterly impossible to every principle on which the Government is founded. He appeals to the patriotism of the people to sustain the Union and the Constitution.

I find, in conversation with those gentlemen, that the Union feeling which is so strongly entertained by the people of North Carolina will be augmented for the same reasons by every Southern State. The fact that the people of the Southern States are descendants of a race entirely different in character from the aristocracy of the South. They are actuated by the same feelings and sentiments which, perhaps, in some degree, pervade the people of the Northern States. They are as much opposed to the establishment of an aristocracy as the people of the North. They are as much opposed to the establishment of a landed aristocracy as the people of the North. They are as much opposed to the establishment of a landed aristocracy as the people of the North. They are as much opposed to the establishment of a landed

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1861.

THE FARM.

[Prepared expressly for the Chicago Tribune.]

DRAINING A DUTY.

It would seem almost preposterous to bring forth arguments at the present day, in this enlightened country, to prove the disadvantages resulting from a thorough system of drainage. It is well known to every gardener that stagnant water around the roots of plants, not only retards their growth, but actually destroys them. All farmers know that a piece of wet or "scalded" land will not produce any grain, and but rarely any of the tame grasses. Although or hog will produce certain species of plants; but a piece of ground alternately flooded and baked, is, without drainage, of no more value than a desert.

But water, or moisture, is as necessary to the growth of plants as of animals. And the climate, other things being equal, in which there is the best supply of rain, is best adapted to the growth of plants. By providing drains to carry off the surplus surface water, a wet season is converted into a year of plenty; and, by the very same process, aided by deep tillage, a dry season is rendered productive. Nature evidently intends that all farmers shall understand their own business; for she generally withholds her favors from the thriftless and thoughtless. A farmer who, through laziness, will permit surface water to lie upon his land, richly deserves to be put on half an allowance of food. Such a man brings disgrace upon his profession, just as a clerical delinquent injures the character of the ministry.

It may be set down as a general fact, that when the earth is sick, its offspring will be puny; for the earth is the common mother of all that grows, whether animal or vegetable. A farmer has only to keep his land in good health—if we may use the expression—in order to bring forth good crops. And this keeping his land in good health is the great secret of his profession. It requires certain kinds of nourishment; and it is his duty to ascertain what those kinds are, and to furnish them if they are wanting. A little observation, aided by common sense, will generally point out the true remedy, as nature has a very intelligible way of making known her wants. Land that is "scalded" by surface water may be called sick; that which is too severely cropped, overworked and starved; and that which is given over to weeds, ruined by bad company.

A whole volume of good suggestions here presented themselves; but we shall select only one. When the land is sick, it not only produces puny offspring, but is very apt to communicate its malady to man. Stagnant water produces pestilence, ague, and scores of ailments which we are accustomed to attribute to other and perhaps innocent causes. Pure water and good drains have driven away the most deadly malarias, and rendered marshes fit for the habitation of man. We refer to London and St. Petersburg, the two most healthy capitals in Europe. Even the Dismal Swamp in our own country is fast assuming the character of tillable soil, and some day the everglades of Florida will teem with a healthy and industrious population. Nearly all of what is now Holland and Belgium was once a sickly and desolate region, inhabited by water fowls and loathsome reptiles, or swept over by the salt waves of the ocean. To-day those countries are the acknowledged gardens of the world. Draining did all this.

There is no particular season for constructing drains. Any time is proper, when the weather will permit. No farmer need quit other and necessary work in order to attend to it; but every laborer has spare hours in little odds and ends of time—during which he can relieve his land of the painful disease under which it is laboring. And he who will not do it, is a sinner against the laws of nature and the laws of God. If, in a future state, men are "rewarded for the deeds done in the body," careless farmers—starvers of animals, friends of weeds, and neglecters of suffering soil—will certainly receive their reward.

ADVANTAGES OF SOILING.

When land is cheap and farms are large, the best mode of raising cattle is pasturing. But there will come a time, in many of our older States, when farms in Illinois will be small. But, fortunately, agricultural science is equal to the emergency of a dense population. Pasturage will be curtailed as the value of land increases; and *soiling* will become as general as running at large now is. We have before us a few facts for the benefit of those small farms, from which we select the following: A case is cited, in a report to the British Parliament, of a man who held as a settlement of four acres. In one year he obtained from them two hundred bushels of wheat, two hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, and ten bushels of barley; and kept two cows and four pigs. The pigs were fed upon the products of the four acres. A portion of this was not arable, as some trees were growing upon it.

In a communication to the British Board of Agriculture, it is said that thirty cows, one bull, four calves and five horses, were fed through the summer, from fifteen acres of clover sown the preceding year. The labor of four persons was sufficient to tend them; and it is set produces and the manure in butter, from June to October, was £219 10s.—over $95 per cow. Forty animals to fifteen acres, gives sixty square rods (three-eighths of an acre) to each. Thirteen cents of clover producing a net income of over $95!

The advantages of soiling may be thus summed up: The saving of land; the saving of fencing; the saving of food; the better condition and greater comfort of the cattle; the accumulation of manure. To effect these advantages, there are the labor of the raising and cutting the food, and the feeding and care of the stock. Some European agriculturi wri ers put the saving of manure at the head of the list, and others as high as seven to one. Illinois will be the great field of experiment.

TO PROTECT TREES FROM MICE AND BORERS.

Mice do their mischief under the snow. They can be prevented by treading down the snow, that they will not be benefited by it, and will be neglected. The preventive remedy must be something that can be at once applied and done with. Try the following mixture: Take a half bushel of fine ashes, a bushel of clean cow's dung, half do of soot, one handful of sulphur, mix the whole together with the addition of enough water to bring it to the consistency of thick paint. At the approach of winter paint the trunks of the trees sufficiently high to be beyond the reach of the mice. Experience has proved that it does no injury to the tree. A dry day should be chosen for its application.

Ira Weaver of Hartford, Conn., says: scrape away all grass and leaves from the body of the tree, so that there will be no shelter for mice, and cover the snow will fall compact, and it will prevent mice from gnawing underneath.

Nelson Payne of Auburn, N. Y., says that he saves his trees from mice and borers by painting them, every fall, with soft soap, and it never has injured his trees. He writes: I have young pear and apple trees, and St. Petersburg, the two most healthy capitals in Europe. Even the Dismal Swamp in our own country is fast assuming the character of tillable soil, and some day the everglades of Florida will teem with a healthy and industrious population. Nearly all of what is now Holland and Belgium was once a sickly and desolate region, inhabited by water fowls and loathsome reptiles, or swept over by the salt waves of the ocean. To-day those countries are the acknowledged gardens of the world. Draining did all this.

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We have the testimony of S. Newman of Canton, Ills., and of the Hon. John M. Clayton, late of Delaware, that lime placed on the ground around trees, say from three to four quarts to each tree, is not only a preventive of mice and borers, but a valuable fertilizer.

English nurserymen are in the habit of protecting nurseries of *small trees* from the attacks of rabbits, simply by distributing them in the square of the nursery, coarse matches made by dipping the ends of rags or bits of tow, in melted sulphur, and fastening these in split stakes a couple of feet high. The fumes of the sulphur keep rabbits away from the trees, at from twelve to twenty feet apart, and are said completely to answer the purpose.

HOW TO GROW FOREST TREES.

White Maple.—This beautiful tree is common on rich bottom lands and moist woods throughout the Northern and Western States. The wood is hard, close grained maple, but its wood is whiter and softer, its leaves larger, and its winged seeds are larger than those of red maple, or sugar maple. The timber is worth about the same as that of the red maple. Exposed to the weather, it is not durable. A variety of this species is beautifully striped; but not so commonly as the red maple.

The flowers are a yellowish green, the fruit of the same color. It blooms very early—often in April. The fruit or seeds are ripe in June, or early in July, when the wing, by moving swiftly in a circle around the attached seed, carries it to a distance. The manner in which the beautiful arrangement enables this and other maples, with the aid of the wind, to scatter their seeds, is the finest illustration of design from the parent tree. The seed itself, divested of the wing, is about the size of a common pea. Sow in drills early in the spring, or the seed may be kept moist to the very time of sowing, mixed with sand or loam, for a few weeks. The trees bear transplanting well, and make a pleasant roadside or forest tree in ten to fifteen years, from the seed. It may add, the sap is nearly as valuable for sugar as that of the sugar maple.

Swamp Maple.—This species is similar to the foregoing. The wood more hard and compact—the leaves smaller, and the seeds not so large. With pale green leaves, it is not particularly striking; but when maple is mingled with the deep crimson flowers, which are a beautiful feature of forests containing a great variety of trees.

Curled Maple is mostly a variety of this species, but in other swamps white and sugar maple is planted so much that they will generally be found mixed with the soil, or planted in small groups.

HOW TO GROW POST-AND-RAIL FENCE.

The most durable fence is a great improvement on the old fashioned worm fence. Many farmers are forgetting to learn the cunning of its construction. Manage your supplies to plow a strip of land about four feet in width, which cannot well be plowed; while the worm fence occupies ten feet at least. If these are not reasons enough to give in the present, others might be adduced. It requires a little more labor to make it and prepare the timber, which we think is more than compensated by the saving of shoulders, of labor in splitting and hauling the extra quantity required to make the crooked fence. We give below what an old farmer considers the best mode of constructing the operation:

Have all the logs intended for rails cut of an equal length—measured by a pole of some known length, so that if one is lost or destroyed it can be replaced by another. Let the logs be squared at both ends before being split. If this is done, every rail will fit in every place, which saves much time in putting up. Draw the rails into a heap near the wood-pile, so that the chips may be used as fuel, and prepare a place to sharpen them, as follows: Place two logs so far apart that a rail placed on both ends will reach about half across the log. Take a heavy rail, bore two inch holes near one end in a slanting direction, so that when pins are put into the holes they will form a similitude to the letter V. Near the other end bore a hole straight through. Erect a standard at right angles with the center, between the two blocks, and at such a distance that when the rail with the hole near the end is placed upon the standard, the two pins on the other end will be astride the rail that is to be placed upon the blocks. The standard should be pointed and the rail fitted to it loosely. Near the rail that is to be sharpened, drive in a stake, on which to place the holder when not in use. Place the rail to be sharpened on the two blocks, as short as convenient, with the edge up, and bring down the holder upon it. Sharpen one end, pass round to the other block and sharpen the other end, and bring the holder upon the stake prepared for it—remove the rail and place another in its place. This machinery is cheap, simple, easily made, involves no expense beside the rail sawed up, and if the sharpener can sew properly, the two ends will be prepared in a trice. They should be prepared long and thin, so that they reach well through the posts.

Burning the Rails.—Make a shaft and a crank similar to a grindstone crank. In the end of the shaft bore a round hole, and a square one, wedged in. The shaft should have a small band on to prevent slipping. Let the shaft be rounded near the crank for a distance of six inches or more. On this shaft place the forward wheel of a wagon, and wedge it on for a balance-wheel. Build up a square pen of the rails to be burned, of sufficient height to be convenient. Cut a notch in one top post to receive the round part of the augur. Place the shaft in these notches, with the rail that has the augur in it a little the lowest, so that the augur may feed fast. It is necessary to have one to hold the post to be bored, and one to turn the shaft. When a hole is bored through, give the crank one turn back and pull the augur out of the post, while the holder removes it to the next hole to be bored. To make a fence of fifteen rails to the rod, bore holes 18 inches long, so as to admit of being mortised with an axe after being bored, and eight inches between each mortise.

MISCELLANEOUS HINTS.

House Plants.—Perhaps the most difficult part of taking care of house plants in winter, is the task of watering. It is very hard to lay down definite rules. The slightest coloring of the soil is an indication that water is needed; but the surest test is touching it. Lukewarm rain water should always be used. If this cannot be had, use spring water exposed several days to the air in a warm temperature. Plants kept warm, should be watered in the evening; those kept cool, in the morning. If there be a stove in the room in which the plants are kept, a fire must be left burning in cold nights. A dwelling room is a good place for plants, provided a little air be admitted on sunny days; but care must be taken to prevent a draught. In cold, cloudy days, it is sufficient to open the window long enough to exchange the air in the room, and this must not be done unless there be a good fire. By good management, such plants as Monthly Roses, Geranium, Fuchsias, Monthly Carnations, and China Pinks, will flower more and longer in a dwelling house than in many green houses.

Hessian Fly.—A farmer in Madison County, in this State, says that he has found early sowing of fall wheat, and pretty close pasturing by calves and sheep in autumn, to prevent its appearance, a certain remedy against that destructive pest.

June Clover.—The small red or June clover is said to be by far the best variety for the latitude of Northern Illinois. It will yield a crop of hay and mature its seed the same season. The large red requires a longer growing time.

Fat Sows.—A correspondent of the *Genesee Farmer* says that he has had uniform success in breeding sows to be fat sows. To which it would be well to vary their condition somewhat—feeding most liberally while rearing their young, and before littering. The prevalent theory, we have been told by a lady, is that while breeding, is a mischievous error. Who supposes that brood cows should be kept lean and weak? The same rules hold with regard to swine.

Mowering Grass Lands.—Some farmers recommend top dressing meadows with manure immediately after spring. We should prefer the spring. Reasons: The weather is cooler and moister; the fresh starting grass will sooner cover it, and save the waste from sun-drying; and it will aid in growing the valuable summer cutting instead of the fall growth. Where it is necessary to top-dress in the bottom, end, to enter the ground and prevent accidents. To make such an iron, take almost any old piece of iron about a foot in length, and have one end drawn to a point, and three or four holes punched in it, and screw it firmly to the under side of one of the ladder sides, letting the sharp point extend about three inches beyond the end of the wood. Such a fixture will cost about two dimes, and may save a broken leg.

STOCK.

THE BEST SHEEP FOR MARKET.

The New York *Tribune* says: Southdown sheep always outsell every other variety in New York to our first-class butchers, but they are not so profitable for the general butchers, who are mostly Irish and Jews. There is always a good demand for choice Southdowns, particularly lambs, and the Southdown does bring about as high prices as full-blood ones would, if brought in early in first-rate condition. Samuel Thorne of Dutchess county, buys good grade lambs, and breeds them to his full-blood Southdown bucks, and gets early lambs, which sell at $4 or $5 a head. He clips the wool off of them, and then sells them, and the sales of lambs, fleeces and ewes average about $7 a head over the first cost. This makes a very pleasant and profitable stock business, and should be largely increased, as the market is good now, and improving every year for such choice lambs and fat sheep. The most profitable breed for the New York market is the long-wooled, heavy carcase sheep. This sort always sells well by the pound; it does not matter that the carcases are loaded with the offal of fat mutton eaters in the city are not such as appreciate the finest sorts of meat. They generally sell by the head, and those which are the heaviest, not the best, bring the most money. Early lambs will average $5 a head, the other ones $3, if fit for the butcher.

COW STABLES.

It is often a difficult matter to have clean wet cattle in the spring without much labor in stables. A farmer writing for the *Ohio Cultivator* says: Early last winter I relaid my stable floor, raising it two inches from the manger for ewning back for the cows, and weeds